FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

VOLUME II. San Francisco, Saturday, May 23, 1874. NUMBER 21.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—BY THE—

NATIONALIST PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE....No. 402 WASHINGTON STREET.

All Communications must be Addressed to the Business Manager.

TERMS.

One copy, one year.....$ 4 00
10 copies to one address, one year.....$30 00
Single copies..... 10

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TONE'S GRAVE.

BY THOMAS DAVIS.

In Bodenstown Churchyard there is a green grave,
And wildly along it the winter winds rave;
Small shelter, I ween, are the ruined walls there,
When the storm sweeps down on the plains of Kildare.

Once I lay on that sod;—it lies over Wolf Tone—
And thought how he perished in prison alone,
His friends unavenged, and his country unfreed—
"O, bitter," I said, "is the patriot's meed.

"For in him the heart of a woman combined
With a heroic life, and a governing mind—
A martyr for Ireland—his grave has no stone—
His name seldom named, and his virtues unknown."

I was woke from my dream by the voices and tread
Of a band, who came into the home of the dead;
They carried no corpse, and they carried no stone,
And they stopped when they came to the grave of Wolf Tone.

There, Irish students and peasants, the wise and the brave,
And an old man who knew him from cradle to grave,
And children who thought no hard-hearted; for they,
On that sanctified sod, were forbidden to play.

But the old man, who saw I was mourning there, said,
"We come, sir, to weep where young Wolfe Tone is laid,
And we're going to raise him a monument, too—
A plain one, yet fit for the simple and true."

My heart overflowed, and I clasped his old hand;
And I blessed him, and blessed every one of his band;
"Sweet! sweet! 'tis to find that such faith can remain
To the cause, and the men so long vanquished and slain."

In Bodenstown Churchyard there is a green grave,
And freely around it let winter winds rave—
For better they suit him—the ruin and gloom,
Till Ireland, a Nation, can build him a tomb.

"It was not 'til the present year that this omission was supplied—A great national assemblage, at Bodenstown, on the the 22nd March, 1874, celebrated the completion of Wolfe Tone's memorial.—(Ed. I. N.)

DAUNT'S ROCK.—Among the Parliamentary papers of which we are in receipt is a volume of seventy-eight folio pages, devoted to the subject of improvements contemplated in the system of making the approaches to Cork Harbor. From the latest letters in the collection it appears that the Trinity Brethren recommend the following additions to the present lighting of the harbor:—1st. A light-vessel to be placed off Daunt's Rock, showing a powerful fixed red light, and to be filled with a powerful fog trumpet. 2nd. Roche's Point to be, as at present, red-revolving; and to be changed from catoptric to dioptric of the second order, a lower light (fixed white) remaining as at present to mark Daunt's Rock. 3rd. A powerful fog trumpet, to be placed on Poor Head. 4th. The light at the Old Head of Kinsale to be increased in power. In reply to a communication from the Commissioners of Irish Lights, having regard to the proposed trumpet and fog horn apparatus, the Trinity Brethren stately under date the 15th of last December, that they were engaged, with the assistance of Professor Tyndal, in experiments which they anticipated would lead to the adoption of a more powerful signal than either of those now in use.—*Irish Times*.

LOSSES BY THE RESERVOIR DISASTER.—Boston, May 21st.—The Legislative Committee on the Mill river disaster estimate the loss by the flood at Williamsburg at $800,000; Leeds, $100,000; Florence, $150,000; Northampton, $85,000. These losses are estimated on the assessed valuation of real estate and other property in the villages, and are exclusive of all losses sustained by the destruction of household furniture and other personal property.

A FAST STEAMER.—A firm of English shipbuilders claim to have turned out the fastest steamer in the world. She was built for the Indian Government, for services on the Orisia canals. She is a small vessel, 87 feet long, 12 feet beam, and 3 feet 9 inches draft. On her trial trip she made 95.08 miles per hour with the tide, and 24.15 miles per hour against tide.

THE total value of imports into the United Kingdom in March, 1874, amounted to £27,747,860, as against £29,850,113 in the corresponding month of last year. The total value of exports from the United Kingdom in March amounted to £20,100,714, as against £21,743,213 in the same month of last year.

The Branch State Prison grounds at Folsom are being surveyed.

IRISH NEWS.

FOOT and mouth disease has broken out at Knockroe, near Limerick.

CAPTAIN King-Harman is gradually recovering from the wounds he received at the Imperial Hotel, Sligo, on the occasion of the late race meeting.

A YOUNG man named Gilligan was drowned recently while bathing in Lough Corrib.

ABSENTEEISM.—The guardians of the North Dublin Union, at a recent meeting, adopted a petition to Parliament in favor of imposing a tax on absentee landlords.

THE Post-office of Cloghjordan, has been broken into and robbed of 65/ in cash, and postage stamps to the amount of 35s. No person has been arrested.

THE public entry of the Duke of Aborcorn into Dublin took place on the 18th ult. The exhibition began about one o'clock when the principal person to be shown to the crowd made his appearance. Whether the programme obliged him or not he did at all events ride bareheaded and whether he was compelled or not he did certainly continue nodding his head at the few dirty flags suspended here and there. The shouts for Home Rule which assailed his ears in Dame-street, caused some twitches in the facial muscles of a number of the exhibited crowd. The day was muddy and gloomy enough to make the whole affair dreary and dispiriting.

A MEETING of the rate-collectors of Munster was held last month at the Imperial Hotel, Limerick, at which Mr. D. Breen, Clane, presided. The object of the proceedings was to consider suitable means for bringing the grievances of which the collectors complain under the notice of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, with the view to their redress. A number of resolutions were adopted, the first of which affirmed the severity of the grievances of which the rate collectors "more than any other body of Civil Servants" had reason to complain, and declared that these needed only to be clearly placed before Government to be removed. It was resolved to communicate with the Chief Secretary, requesting the favor of an early interview. The rate-collectors throughout Ireland were called upon to correspond with their respective members of Parliament, asking their assistance.

MR. W. H. O'SULLIVAN M.P. on an early day will move for returns from the books of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Limerick of the amount awarded for disturbance, the number of acres held by claimant and the Poor-law valuation of same in the land case tried at the Limerick Land Sessions, November, 1872, in which Leonard was claimant, and Smith respondent. A return from same official of amount awarded for disturbance, number of acres held by claimant, and Poor-law valuation of same, in the land case tried at the Limerick Land Sessions, January, 1874, in which O'Connell was claimant, and Walsh respondent tried before the same chairman.

THE NOTICE TO QUIT IN KERRY.—Mr. W. T. Crosbie, of Ardfert Abbey, has served notices to quit on several of his tenants at Kilfeacle and Dineens, owing to the tenants refusing to submit to a rise of rent. These are the cases that were to have been tried at the last January Sessions in Tralee, but were at the time withdrawn, and, as it was believed, settled.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork:—John Henry Sugrue, of 9, Sidney Place, Cork, Esq., James Thomas Reardon, of Ballincurrig House, Douglas, Esq.

A FEW days since we (*Freeman*) directed public attention to the dire distress into which the people of Connemara were plunged by the dearth of food and enforced idleness. We have received later news from this district, and our apprehensions of bitter suffering have been unhappily fulfilled. The Board of Guardians for Clifden Union, in reply to their appeal, were advised by the Local Government Board to increase the accommodation of the work-house by providing bedding and such like requirements. The members of the Local Government Board do not seem to be aware that the poorhouse is the last resort of the Irish pauper—the refuge which he declines until compelled by incurable circumstances. The proposition to depauperise and degrade a whole country side is not worthy the Government of the nation or the spirit of the times in which we live; and its effect upon the people of Connemara has been to create wide and rigorous discontent.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us (*Connaught Ranger*) that a Life Belt, marked "Ville de Havre," has been picked up at Dorinish, Clew Bay, Port of Westport, and now lies at the Custom-house of that town.

A MEMORIAL signed by all the gentry, clergy and respectable inhabitants of Ballinamore, has been forwarded to the Postmaster General, praying for the extension of the telegraph wires to that town, and also for better postal communication with the North of Ireland.

ON the 28th of April a Queen's County Landlord named George Whilford was shot and severely wounded about four miles from Mountrath. The cause is attributed to some case of capricious evictions which recently took place on his property.

MR. M'EVOY, member for Meath county, has received and replied to a communication from the Great Seal in reference to his speeches at political meetings during the recent Louth election.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on the 28th inst, at the Mechanics' Institute, Lower Abbey street, Dublin to protest against the recent attempt to gag the Irish Press. There was a very large attendance.

THERE will be an army examination held in Dublin early in June, and the officers commanding the district have been requested to send in immediately the names of the officers for examination (either voluntary or obligatory).

A BRANCH office of the Ulster Banking Company will shortly be opened in Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh.

THE number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast for the week ending April 25th, was 90,316lbs., previously this year 1,108,324lbs., making a total of 1,198,630lbs. since the 1st of January, against 1,145,862lbs. same time last year.

JAMES CHAINE, Esq., has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the County Antrim, in the room of the late John Thompson, Esq.

A NUMBER of rioters in the North of Ireland have wrecked some house property belonging to the Rev. Isaac Nelson, in consequence of his participation in the Home Rule movement. There is general indignation at the outrage.

THE stock exhibited at the show of the Royal Dublin Society is described as one of the most magnificent ever witnessed under the auspices of the present organization. The collection of agricultural implements is larger than was ever seen before in Ireland. The Duke of Abercorn will visit the show.

ON the 3d of April, the wife of a farmer named Emerson, residing at Ballyliffey, near Ballanure, gave birth to five children—three girls and two boys. Mother and children are doing well.

AN arrangement is now being carried out in Dublin for connecting all the public clocks, as well as many which belong to private individuals, with electric wires, and keeping them regulated by means of electricity.

DURING the recent gales which prevailed around the Southern coast of Ireland the ship Glad Tidings, of Liverpool, was thrown ashore in Tralee Bay. The captain and three of the crew were washed overboard and drowned. Two large barques were washed ashore at Bandon Head. The crew were saved.

A PETITION against the return of Mr. O'Donnell for the town of Galway was lodged on Tuesday, April 14th.

THE man Nolan, suspected of being accessory to the murder of Bradley in the County Mayo, has been returned for trial at the next assizes.

SALE OF LAND.—Recently, Mr. Sixsmith, auctioneer, Cavan, put up for sale the lands of Ardvarney (the property of Captain William Crosby), containing 145 statute acres, and held for the residue of a term of 300 years, from December, 1751, producing a net rental of £115 16s 5d. After a spirited competition Captain Erskine, Cavan, became the purchaser at £2,000. Captain Crosby has given his former tenants the use of free turbary on another property of his a few miles distant from the one disposed of.

THE INSPECTION OF CONVENTS.—The petition against this very insulting measure to the feelings of every Catholic in the United Kingdom, was numerously signed by the parishioners on Sunday, the 19th, at St. Michael's Church, Gorey.

THE tramway line on the northern quays, Dublin, was opened for traffic on the 20th, the cars running every five minutes from Carlisle-bridge to the Phœnix Park.

THE Lord Lieutenant has revoked any grant to carry or to have arms to Arthur Mulholland, of the barony of Loughinsholin and County of Londonderry; and to Andrew Darcey, of Meheramore, parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and County of Galway.

CLAUD COLE HAMILTON, of Kingsport, was appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Cavan.

TURF is 3s per load in Ballyshannon, and flax 4s to 6s per stone.

REV. J. NELSON lectured on the "Importance of Irish History," at the Presbyterian Church, Belfast, on the 16th.

THE Earl of Granard has been nominated Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great, by Pope Pius IX. Lord Granard is a convert to the Catholic religion.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—There was another very good take of mackerel near Cork, on the 18th, at from 5s to 6s per hundred. The scarcity of ice will be likely to prevent the curing of fish, and in order to get the mackerel off their hands the fishermen are likely to ask even less than they are asking now.

MR M'CARTHY DOWNING intends to move to add two Irish members to the Select Committee on Indian Finance, and the gentlemen he will propose are Mr. Shaw and Mr. Dunbar. At present there is not a single Irish representative on the list prepared by the Government.

CARDINAL CULLEN laid the corner stone of a new church in Aughrim street, Dublin, on Sunday, the 26th.

MISS MARY GRACE O'BRIEN, a relative of the late Smith O'Brien, was married, on the 23d, in London, to Mr. A. J. Ram, M.A., who was also a relative of the deceased patriot.

AN attempt to murder a bailiff named Henry Coyle, who is in the employment of the Marquis of Drogheda, occurred on the 27th. No arrests have been made.

EASTERN NEWS.

ON the 11th inst. the reservoir supplying the manufactories of Williamsburg, Leeds and Haydenville broke, and swept down the hills and through these villages, almost completely destroying them. Property is lost and destroyed to the value of $2,000,000. The loss of life probably exceedes 200, and many are left homeless. Subscriptions for the relief of the suffering are already on foot in the east.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs have agreed to report favorably the bill giving the widow of Captain Hall, of the *Polaris*, a pension of $40 a month, and the pay due her husband, amounting to about $2,000.

PRESIDENT GRANT approves an equal decoration of Confederate and Federal graves, as tending to restore the desired harmony between the sections.

LUTTERL has presented a remonstrance of J. M. Ellis and several hundred citizens of Round Valley, against the passage of Shanks' bill for the enlargement of Indian reservations. Also, a petition of J. F. Greeley and two hundred others, for a postal route from Truckee to Downieville. He also introduced a bill for the establishment of said route. Also, a bill to establish a postal route from Cahto to Ten-mile River.

IT is reported in New York that Jay Gould has gone to California on business relative to a movement to obtain control of Pacific Mail matters. Rufus Hatch claims to hold proxies of two-thirds of the entire capital stock, and says there is no possibility of Gould's project in that direction being successful.

GOVERNOR MOSES and ex-Treasurer Hambert, of South Carolina have been indicted by the Republican grand jury, for breach of trust, with fraudulent intentions, and for grand larceny. Warrants for their arrests have been served, and the County Solicitor declares his intention of prosecuting them vigorously.

THE results of the recent disaster in Massachusetts are summed at nine factories and 100 dwellings destroyed, divided as follows: Williamsburg—Fifty-five lives lost, four factories, grist-mill, and twenty-five dwellings destroyed. Skinnersville—Five lives lost, one factory, twenty-four dwellings destroyed. Haydenville—Eighty-three lives lost, one factory, one brass foundry, one savings bank, and two dwellings. Leeds—forty-five lives lost, two factories, one shop and fifteen dwellings are gone. The flood lasted only about fifteen minutes before its violence was spent; in half an hour it was down, and in an hour the river was in the old channel. Relief for the sufferers is rapidly arriving; also, crowds of thieves and roughs from New York, Boston, etc.

HOUGHTON has introduced a bill appropriating $80,000 for the protection of the harbor of San Diego, by turning the waters of San Diego river into False Bay.

H. K. GOFF, Supervisor of Mississippi county, Arkansas, was waylaid and killed, May 17th, by some unknown parties supposed to be opposed to him in politics.

THE Director of the Mint, Lindermann, has addressed a letter to Senator Sargent, urging that the present charge for the coinage of gold should be abolished.

THE Wool Hat Manufacturers' Union of Pennsylvania have resolved to suspend all operations by the close of the week, throwing thousands of people out of employment.

THE British settlers in Virginia will celebrate the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth-day on the 25th inst. with a four days festival, a banquet, ball and races.

OWING to the absence of Secretary Delano, the illness of Solicitor Smith and the resignation of Commissioner Drummond, very little business connected with the public lands has been transacted during the past month.

A LETTER from the Mayor of New Orleans to a Washington gentleman, says that unless the appropriation for the relief of the sufferers there be increased to $1,000,000, thousands must perish. Even that seems barely sufficient.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed Louis Fraizer as Consul at Bologne, France, H. V. Bond as Indian Agent for Colorado, and George Lount Receiver of Public Monies at Prescott, Arizona.

THE present debt of the District of Columbia is stated at little over $22,000,000. This is about thirty per cent of the entire assessed value of real and personal estate in the District, and amounts to an average of no less than $187 per capita to every man, women and child in the District.

The litigation between Pauline Lucca and her first husband, Baron Von Roper, of Berlin, from whom she was divorced in 1873, promises to occupy the Courts in New York for some time to come. The question now is as to the custody of the child and Lucca's right to alimony.

THE Castomayomi-survey case will be decided by the Interior Department early in June, if new points are not raised.

AT a meeting of the U. S. Centennial Commission a financial statement was made, showing the total subscriptions to be over $4,400,000; expenditures, so far, $145,000. The Executive Committee declare that Congressional aid is necessary to make the affair a success.

THE Legislature in joint convention has elected W. W. Eaton (Democrat) as U. S. Senator for Connecticut.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVERE skirmishes between Republicans and Carlists have occurred in the neighborhood of Bilbao. The Carlists attacked, and were repulsed with heavy losses. Thirty Carlists were captured. The Republicans lost one hundred killed and wounded. The Carlists are expecting the arrival of a cargo of arms from England.

CONGRESS of Mexico has voted $70,000 to provide for a proper representation at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

THE steamer "Trojan," forty days out from London for Canada, is generally given up as lost.

A COLLISION occurred on the railway at Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales, seriously injuring forty persons.

THE Czar went to Windsor on the 17th, to bid farewell to the Queen. On the following day he visited Guildpall.

THE Emperor's nephew, arrested at St. Petersburg, for theft, was the Grand Duke Constantine's son.

THE steamship "Faraday," with the new Atlantic cable, has sailed from Gravesend.

THE stores of Sieves & Co. and Repburn & Jacmel Kingston, Jamaica have been burnt. Loss, $500,000.

"LE GAULOIS" says the Duc de Chartres has sent a challenge to M. Paul de Cassagnac, in consequence of a publication in the latter's paper, "Le Pays" of an abusive article.

A PARIS correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs that a duel is impending between Prince Metterich and Duc de Montorrdy.

MADRID specials say that the new Government intends to revive titles of nobility and to subsidize the clergy.

CONCHA has established his headquarters at Miranda. Pavia has resigned the Captain-Generalship of Madrid, and General Rey has been appointed in his place.

THE Carlist Commander-in-Chief, Dorregary, is marching upon Estella, with a large force.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has ordered the temporary retirement from German diplomatic service of Count Von Autumn.

The attention of two police-constables was recently called to a house in Lennon street, Birmingham, where an unmaried woman named Agnes Rudder lived with a man named Howell. When they entered the house the officers perceived a smell of burning flesh, and after throwing water on the fire they found some bones and other traces of the body of a child. The woman was arrested on a charge of murder.

THE Paris correspondent of the London "Daily News" says that one of the principal officials of the Ministry of Justice has been sent to London on a special mission to demand the extradition of M. Rochefort.

THE "Telegraph" says a minor point has been decided anew by the Petersfield petition. It is held that donations of elections are not bribed connected with previous promises. This may be sound law but it gives an opening to corruption.

The "Times" says the Marquis of Bath has accepted the post of one of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

A house at the corner of Ivy-lane and Newgate street, London, fell on the 28th, inst., killing two men and severely injuring five others. Some more are supposed to be buried in the ruins. Fourteen men have been taken from the ruins. None are supposed to have been killed on the spot.

GENERAL DOMINIQUE, the President elect of Hayti, has prohibited the departure of cargoes and passengers at Jacmel and southern ports untill he is installed President. The British steamer which touched at Jacmel was compelled to bring her passengers and freight, intended for Hayti, to St. Thomas.

A fire in Galata, a large suburb of Constantinople, destroyed one hundred houses occupied by poor Jewish families.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF has given assurance that all the exiled Poles, except two or three known to be assassins, may return to Poland.

A "News" special from Paris, having date the 20th inst., says that a Cabinet has been formed. Its principal members are Goulard De Cazes, Lavergne, Grivart, and Czanne, all of whom belong to the Moderate sections of the Right and Right Centre. The object of the new government is to conciliate both Centres, in order to carry the Septennat and Constitutional bills through the Assembly.

THE protracted lockout of farm laborers in Linconshire has been ended in a compromise.

THE Carlists report that the Republicans lost five hundred in killed and wounded at the engagement at Canabieja, on the 19th.

CONCHA has reoccupied Orduna.

THE Prussian Diet was prorogued on the 22d.

A FIGHT between Carlists and Republicans in the Province of Tarragona, on the 22d inst., resulted the defeat of the former, with a loss of sixty killed and many wounded. The Republicans loss was slight. Carlists in Catalonia have been defeated by the Nationalists, with a loss of twenty-one killed and fourteen prisoners.

THE "Globe" has a rumor that the British frigates "Narcissus" and "Endymion" are ashore at Palermo, and the corvette "Raccoon at Bermuda.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 23, 1874.

HIGHWAY FOR FREEDOM.

BY J. C. MANGAN.

"My suffering country SHALL be freed,
And shine with tenfold glory!"
So spake the gallant Winkelreid,
Renowned in German story.
"No tyrant, even of kingly grade,
Shall cross or darken my way!"
Out flashed his blade, and so he made
For Freedom's course a highway!

We want a man like this, with power
To rouse the world by *one* word;
We want a chief to meet the hour,
And march the masses onward.
But chief or none, through blood and fire,
My Fatherland lies *my* way!
The men must fight who dare desire
For Freedom's course a highway!

Alas! I can but idly gaze
Around in grief and wonder;
The People's will alone can raise
The People's shout of thunder.
Too long, my friends, you faint for fear,
In secret crypt and by-way;
At last be Men! Stand forth and clear
For Freedom's course a highway!

You intersect wood, lea, and lawn,
With roads for monster wagons,
Wherein you speed like lightning, drawn
By fiery iron dragons.
So do! Such work is good, no doubt:
But why not seek some nigh way
For *Mind* as well? Path also out
For Freedom's course a highway!

Yes! up! and let your weapons be
Sharp steel and self-reliance!
Why waste your burning energy
In void and vain defiance,
And phrases fierce and fugitive?
'Tis deeds, not words, that *I* weigh—
Your swords and guns alone can give
To Freedom's course a highway.

The Edinburgh Review and Home Rulers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—The *Edinburgh Review* of the current quarter, in its article on the last two volumes of Mr. Froude's work on "The English in Ireland," while indulging in many bitter and contemptuous reflections upon Irish Nationalists, asserts that the Home Rulers tell us, "without any attempt at disguise, that they intend to revive in a restored Parliament the Protectionist policy of 1782." There is not the smallest warrant for this statement, and I challenge the reviewer to quote a single instance in which, either in writings or in speeches, Home Rulers have advanced anything of the kind.

The repeal of the Corn Laws undoubtedly inflicted much injury upon the small farmers of Ireland—witness the huge empty corn-stores and warehouses of Westport and other shipping towns; and still more, witness the fact that in 1845, with a population of eight and a-half millions, we exported corn to the value of upwards of 5¼ millions sterling, while in 1872, with a population of three millions less in number, we imported corn to the value of 8½ millions sterling. Such a thing could not come to pass without inflicting vast suffering upon individuals, but, notwithstanding, the country has fully accepted free trade. In regard to this subject it could not be forgotten that the very cry of "A free trade" originated in Ireland, in consequence of the sufferings entailed by the selfish Protectionist policy of England, and her unjust restrictions upon Irish commerce. The reviewer also says that "the logic of facts has no weight with Home Rulers," and that "it seems a pitiful waste of labor to teach such people the most elementary principles of political economy." Perhaps he will allow me to inform him that there is no monopoly of economic knowledge upon his side of the Channel, that the Irish people are too keenly alive to their own interests to wish in the present day to revert to a protective policy, and that no one that I am aware of has proposed "to encourage the growth of manufactures by means of duties and bounties."

At the present time a special responsibility devolves upon public writers in respect of their teachings regarding Ireland, and it would have been more candid in the reviewer if, in denouncing the shortcomings of what he terms the native Irish Parliament, he had brought into prominence the fact, of which the public at large seems to be surprisingly ignorant, that that Parliament did not represent the mass of the people of Ireland, but was in fact an exclusively Protestant Parliament, in the return of which the Catholic population of Ireland had not the smallest voice. 172 out of its 300 members were nominees either of the English Government or of private proprietors, and, as regards the rest, there was only the shadow of popular election, and that exclusively confined to the Protestant minority. The marvel, to my mind, has always been that, in an assembly thus composed, it was possible to find even so much patriotism and public virtue as was displayed by many of the most illustrious members of that Parliament.

In addressing this letter to you, I may be again charged with "always writing to the *Times*," but I do so only from a sense of duty, and so long as my letters are to the point, and confined to facts upon which our English fellow-subjects should be informed, I trust you will occasionally favor me with indulgence by their publication.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
MITCHELL HENRY.

House of Commons, April 16.

What My Lords Say to the Laborers.

The agricultural laborers' look out in England has evidently not been adjusted yet, as the great public meeting upon it in London is reported by cable to have taken place. The nobility are stone-blind to its import. The Earl of Stradbroke, in addressing a meeting of farmers, the other day, used this language, illustrating happily the immense fondness of the upper class for the privilege of "patronizing":

"When he had a good man on his estate it gave him a pleasure to talk to him and make him comfortable, but, if a man was going to belong to a union, to insist upon a certain wage and certain hours, and to set him at defiance, he should say: "Choose between me and the union; if you will stand by me, I will stand by you; but, if you choose to belong to the union, and to depend upon a lot of vagabonds who go about, spreading disaffection and making speeches, instead of trusting to me, I do not wish to employ you."

The idea of being obliged to make a contract with the laborers on equal terms, instead of the luxury of "giving" to them and coddling them, as an inferior class, is very distasteful to my lord. The English noble treats his tenants with much the same condescension and tender familiarity with which the Southern planter used to tickle his slaves. This patronizing air will be met, some time, as it was down at Mobile, the other day, when an "ex-auntie" of the emancipated race returned the old-timed greeting of her former mistress by striking an attitude and exclaiming, "I ain't yer aunt, nor I ain't yer uncle; I'se yer ekal." At another meeting the Earl of Shrewsbury also seemed to resent the formation of a union. "They did not want demagogues. They did not want Mr. Arch. Englishmen liked to transact their own business." That seemed to be what they are trying to do.—*S. F. Evening Post.*

Two persons were detained in custody on the 1st of April, 1874, under the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act. Both prisoners were detained as being members of the Ribbon Society.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

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Keeps constantly on hand the best quality of
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
ALSO—Superior Brands Old Bourbon Whisky, Old Martel and Sazerac Brandies, Pure Old Scotch and Irish Whiskeys. Also, Pure Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum. de4-tf

P. F. Brady,
LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,
610 MARKET STREET,
And No. 11 Post Street....(Opposite Masonic Temple,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained. my17-tf

JOHN J. REARDON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Wines & Liquors,
CORNER THIRD AND EVERETT STS.,
Between Mission and Howard,
SAN FRANCISCO.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF PUREST WINES AND Liquors for Family and Medicinal use always on hand. Goods delivered Free of Charge. fe21tf

THOMAS O. NEIL,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
Southeast Cor. Washington and Seventh Streets, Oakland.
Agent for Wm. Woodward's Wines and Brandies and Diamond O. K. Whisky. jmy16-tf

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.
Jackson Michigan Wagon,

The largest assortment on this coast now in store and for sale very low—all Wagons warranted for two years.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON.
Corner of California and Davis Streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

Z. H. CUNNINGHAM. G. W. PARKER.
CUNNINGHAM & PARKER,
BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.
JOBBING of every description executed with dispatch in a workmanlike manner.
Nos. 654, 656 & 658 Howard st., near Third, San Francisco jy4-tf

SAN RAFAEL
Livery and Sale Stables,
FOURTH STREET, SAN RAFAEL.
M. GILLIGAN, - - Proprietor.
Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. jly12-tf

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES
For Hire.
Richard Dowling.....Proprietor
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for hire at the most reasonable rates.
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DONOHUE & CO.,
Horse Shoers,
NO. 8 EVERETT STREET,
Near Third Street.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Horse Shoeing Done with Neatness and Dispatch.
mh14tf

GEN. WEBB'S son calls for a suspension of public judgment regarding the Brazil scandal in the House on Saturday, till his father returns from Europe to make his defence.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID
QUICK CURES
MODERATE CHARGES
DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE

(FOUNDED IN 1853.)
No. 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff street (a few doors below the What Cheer House.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE and GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases, viz.: SYPHILIS, in all its forms and stages; SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE BACK and LOINS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER and KIDNEYS, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonnorrhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, L—— H——
San Francisco, June 15th, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.] A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.

Seminal Weakness—A Sworn-to Certificate of Most Remarkable Cure of Spermatorrhœa.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento st eet, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,
JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

TO FEMALES.

When a female is enervated, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the country however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies,) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultations at the office or by letter, FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address,
W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

SPERMATORRHŒA,

DR. DOHERTY has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address
W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
ap4tf San Francisco, Cal.

Dry Goods.

Last Week
—OF—
THE GREAT SALE
—AT—
J. C. TALBOT & CO.'S,
28 Kearny St.

DRY GOODS!

—AT A—
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION

No Such Chance ever before offered in this City to buy Goods at such prices as we will sell them for during this week.

NOTICE
TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS.

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS
BLACK SILK LACE, DOTTED.
BLACK SILK STREAMER LACE.
BLACK BRUSSELS LACE.
BLACK SPANISH LACE.
All of which will be sold for
TWO BITS ON THE DOLLAR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

10 Bales of California Blankets will be sold less than mill prices, also, 100 of the Finest Toilet Bedspreads will be closed out at 30 cents on the dollar; also, 1,000 Patterns in Fine French Embroideries will be sold at half price.

☞ The attention of those in want of *Dry Goods* is particularly requested to this important sale, as seldom will they have as favorable an opportunity of purchasing the very best goods at decidedly low prices.

BY ORDER OF
J. C. TALBOT & CO.
f14tf

SEWING MACHINES.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.
Agents make $12 50 per day, $75 per week.
AN ENTIRELY NEW
SEWING MACHINE,
FOR DOMESTIC USE,
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS!
With the New Patent
Button Hole Worker,
Patented June 27, 1871.
AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed SEWING MACHINE for *Family Work*. Complete in all its parts. Uses the Straight *Eye Pointed Needle*, SELF-THREADING, direct upright POSITIVE MOTION, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guide. Operates BY WHEEL and on a TABLE. *Light Running*. Smooth and noiseless, like all other good high-priced machines. Has *Patent Check* to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the ELASTIC LOCK STITCH, (finest and strongest stitch known) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, *fine* and *coarse*, from CAMBRIC to heavy Cloth or LEATHER, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is HEAVILY CONSTRUCTED to give it STRENGTH; all the parts of each Machine being *made alike by machinery*, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. *Rapid, Smooth* and *Silent* in operation. Reliable at all times, and a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL INVENTION, at *Greatly Reduced Price*.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low-priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price. MRS. H. B. JAMESON,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One," (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with *all the fixtures*, and *everything complete* belonging to it, including SELF THREADING NEEDLES, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, FREE of further charges, on receipt of price, ONLY FIVE DOLLARS. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 *extra*, the new patent
BUTTON HOLE WORKER,
One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

SPECIAL TERMS, and *Extra* Inducements to MALE and FEMALE *Agents*, Storekeepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our NEW MACHINES on *Exhibition* and *Sale*. COUNTY RIGHTS given to smart agents FREE. Agents' *complete outfit* furnished without any EXTRA CHARGE. Samples of *sewing*, descriptive circulars containing *Terms*, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., SENT FREE. We also supply
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers."—*Farmers' Journal, New York.*

ADDRESS ORDERS
BUCKLAND SEWING MACHINE,
COR. GREENWICH & CORTLANDT STREETS, N. Y
sep20-6m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

—AT THE—
American Exchange Cigar Stand
You can always find a good assortment of the best brands of Imported Havana Cigars, Plug Tobacco etc. [dec27-tf.]

—AT THE—
Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand
You can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc [no29-tf]

S. A. GORDON, M. BURKE.
Market-street Cigar Store,
GORDON & BURKE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
842 MARKET STREET,
Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO
f14tf

B. C. DUFFY,

CIGAR Manufacturer.
No. 950 Market Street,
Corner of Powell,
SAN FRANCISCO.
We employ none but white help.
jy4-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELMONT PARK
NOW OPEN AGAIN FOR THE PIC-NIC SEASON
Military Companies and Societies wishing to make arrangements for pic-nics, will do well to visit these grounds before going anywhere else, as they are this season able to get railroad accommodations again. For further particulars inquire of WM. JANKE, every day, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at Smith's cigar store, corner Washington and Kearny sts. fe21tf

South End Oyster House.
FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and *rattest* Transplante or *California Oysters*, or a good Welsh Rare b or Crab Stew, go to
MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,
672 Howard St., near Third (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.) sep13-tf

J. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
Dealer in
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
No. 515 California Street
Above Montgomery, next to the California Market jy4-tf

ISAAC SELIG,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 218 Kearny street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco. sp6-tf

Opinions of the Press on the Warning to the "Flag of Ireland."

[From the Dublin Freeman April 18th.]

Some excitement was created last evening by the announcement in the "Dublin Gazette" of a warning to the "Flag of Ireland" newspaper, on account of certain treasonable and seditious expressions stated to be contained in its issue the 11th instant. The effect of such a warning is, that on the subsequent appearance of anything in the newspaper receiving it, which in the opinion of the authorities may be of a similar character, the newspaper can be summarily suppressed, and its type and plant seized without form of trial, without further notice of any kind whatsoever, and without giving its conductors any opportunity of justification or excuse or explanation before their property is ruined and their newspaper extinguished. This is under the "Peace Preservation Act of 1870," an Act upon which we could scarcely express a stronger opinion than that pronounced by the present Prime Minister a few months ago, when out of power, and when he said that Ireland was governed by "laws of Coercion and stringent severity that do not exist in any other quarter of the globe." This Coercion Act in its every section, and in none more than in what are known as the "Press clauses," is simply a suspension of the Constitution, and a standing discredit to every Government which tolerates its continuance. We regret that at a time of profound tranquility, when it was hoped that Government were considering the necessity of the total repeal of this terrible Act, that one of its most arbitrary provisions has been put in force, and we cannot think that this course will have a beneficial effect. We express this opinion entirely irrespective of the nature of the articles condemned by the Lords Justices. Their propriety or impropriety we regard as a very secondary matter indeed, compared with the great question whether this country is to be governed by regular form of law, and whether the liberty of the Press, which is, in fact, the basis of the liberties of the people, is or is not to be respected. The articles themselves we have never read. We know no person who has read them; the *Gazette* does not quote them; we have no present means of ascertaining their nature, and, if we had, we should not complicate a single issue by discussing them. Even supposing them to be brimful of treason and sedition, the more reason that the accused should be tried and judged by the regular form of law. Some persons in considering this Act are too apt to find excuse for it in the practices against which it is ostensibly directed, forgetful altogether that the ordinary law of the land is abundantly sufficient to reach all offences of the Press, whether against private individuals or the public peace. It is as if they would justify a supposed murderer being hanged by Lynch law, or a suspected garrotter being scourged first and tried afterwards. We do not mean by this to impute analogy, but only to show how fallacious is the excuse that there is any justification for the law itself in the offences against which this law is supposed to be aimed. It would be a different matter if the law did not provide regular and recognized means for the punishment of "treason" and "sedition." The remedy would then be to frame a law which would; but the law which existed before the last "Coercion Act" was abundant for all such purposes, as is proved by convictions had under it.

While this Act obtains, every newspaper in Ireland is at the mercy of the Government. None can tell at what moment they may receive "a warning," which will not even define what expressions are considered objectionable, but which leaves the unfortunate newspaper open to all the penalties, while, at the same time, absolutely without defence, or even the means of knowing definitely, and for the future avoiding, that which had brought the warning upon it. Can any fair man approve such a state of things as this in the present condition of Ireland? The only possible justification for a suspension of the Constitution, and this is a suspension of the Constitution, is impending rebellion or revolution. Who can say with honesty that Ireland is in such a condition? We all know that the country was never in a more perfect state of tranquility.

The simple fact is, and there is not the slightest use in any person attempting to disguise it, that the Press clauses of the Coercion Acts were passed with the view, not of punishing the Press for actual offences committed, but of gagging and of terrorising it, of placing it outside the pale of the Constitution and of the protection of the law, and of intimidating its conductors from the free expression of their opinions by the dread of a warning, from which there can be no appeal, and which can then be followed by suppression and seizure, which means destruction, notwithstanding the right of subsequent "action for damages against the Government."

[From the Dublin Evening Mail.]

We confess it was not without some astonishment and a good deal of regret that we saw, in a late number of the *Gazette*, a proclamation by their Excellencies the Lord Justices giving "Notice," under the Press provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, to the conductors of the "Flag of Ireland," a weekly newspaper of the existence of which many of readers were probably not aware. Under whose advice the Lord Justices took this step, which we suppose it is only fair to ascribe to indiscreet zeal, we are not able to say: who could have taken the trouble of searching out the latent treason is, indeed, to us, a matter of curious speculation. It appears that it took at least a week to make the discovery, for the number of the journal in which it lies concealed was on sale in the streets on Friday, April 10th. We confess we were not sharp enough to detect the latent peril, but we have sought it out carefully to-day and have failed to recognize any sentiment in the two paragraphs specified in the *Gazette* which we have not seen expressed with more distinct impressiveness in many a pastoral, nay, in speeches of English Ministers intent on lopping branches off the Upas tree for the service of their own *cuisine*. We should make the matter of more importance than it is worth, if we were to argue out in detail the significance of the ground assigned for this serious demonstration of authority. If such a thing were possible, we should prefer to consider the proclamation to be a hoax. In one direction we are able to look with satisfaction. In the event which is passing while we write, we see a security that, while firmness in governing will not be wanting, no needless challenge to a quarrel will be offered. Happily this is the last stroke of a policy which expires with the entry of the Duke of Abercorn upon the scene. The Lord Justices are *functi officio*.

[From the Dublin Evening Post.]

Some of our contemporaries, both here and across the channel, have been in the habit of asserting that what the Irish required was "firm and determined government," we were altogether too much pampered and petted by Mr. Gladstone's administration; we have been surfeited with kindness, and had grown restive from over-indulgence. It was stated that we would be all the better from having our requests refused, and a touch of the whip applied occasionally. These journals must be highly gratified at the "vigor" recently displayed both in Dublin and London by the present Government in its treatment of the "mere Irish." The new Viceroy was ushered into office on Saturday—by the "Lords Justices"—with a *communique* from the Tory Attorney-General to an Irish "weekly," for using language much less violent than what may be found every week in many of the largely circulated organs of the English working classes. The Home Rulers of the Grafton Hall, London, have received a similar favor from the Home Secretary, and told if they are not more quiet in their utterances, their place of meeting will be shut against them by order of the Government. We are not concerned to defend the tone of the articles in the "Flag of Ireland," or of the speeches in the Grafton Hall. But why should one law prevail in such matters for Englishmen and another for Irishmen? We are only stating notorious facts when we assert that the articles of "Reynold's News" and the speeches of Messrs. Bradlaugh and Odger, are a vast deal more "seditious" and avowedly "treasonable," than anything written or spoken by Irish journals and politicians in connection with the Home Rule movement. Moreover, it must be remembered that the Home Rule movement has been pronounced by Tory Ministers to be constitutional in its organization. If, angered by the taunts of the English opponents of this country, a few Irishmen are betrayed into indiscreet warmth of expression, surely their offence is much lighter than that of Englishmen, like Sir Charles Dilke and others, who openly proclaim themselves Republicans, and assail the Royal Family in the most scurrilous terms. The condemned articles in the Flag of Ireland are mild, indeed, compared with what may be read *ad libitum* in many English prints, of which not the slightest official notice is taken. A Tory Government, in a *minority*, hanged three Irishmen in Manchester for participating in a foolish riot, in which a policeman was accidentally shot, and would have hanged Burke, McCafferty, and a number of other Fenians had not an extraordinary public effort been made in their behalf. What may they now expect from a Tory Government in a majority? As it is, although only in power a few weeks, the Government has signalized itself by a contemptuous rejection of an appeal for amnesty supported by one hundred members of Parliament and the whole enlightened public opinion of the country—and by resisting the b rough franchise bill of Mr. Butt, which was supported by Mr. Forster and other leading English Liberals. Press warnings, the restriction of the right of public meeting, and other repressive measures indicate clearly that the Tories have unlearned nothing of their old coercive arts, and that the merciless policy of force is still for them the sole weapon for the maintenance of the government of Ireland.

[From the Cork Examiner.]

It would appear as if the present Government have resolved that it should not fail to remind Ireland of its existence. Colonel Taylor not long ago declared that it would not attempt any sensational legislation; but apparently it is resolved to compensate for this reticence by sensational administration. Though the country is not stagnating in a political sense, it has never been in a state of more profound peace. Judges on circuit and chairmen of quarter sessions are congratulating grand juries on the mere formality of their functions, while even English Ministers and journalists confess that the present national movement is conducted within strictly constitutional limits. Apparently our new masters are tired of this. All of a sudden the cry of treason, sedition, flat burglary, or some other offence against the Coercion Acts is raised. The "Flag of Ireland" receives the first warning under those statutes which Mr. Disraeli confesses to having described in language whose vigor was certainly not that of eulogy. We confess to not having seen the articles which have flung, we suppose, our new Chief Secretary into a panic. Attention was called to them too late to extend the sale, and the chance is lost to us of knowing what constitutes an offence under these statutes punishable by the first step in a process which has hitherto been considered rather Continental in its expedition. But we find the "Dublin Mail"—a Conservative paper which is capable of an independent criticism, even of a Conservative Government — declares that the article in question contains nothing to excuse such an exercise of authority, and emphasises its condemnation of the steps taken by saying: "If it were possible, we should prefer to consider the proclamation to be a hoax." We cannot hesitate to accept the statement of such a journal as the "Mail" on the lack of justification for the course the authorities have adopted. But we are not quite satisfied with the consoling assurance the "Mail" gives, that with the entry of the Duke of Abercorn all such misuse of power will be put an end to. It saddles the blame of this mischievous step upon the Lords Justices. We cannot pretend to say positively that they are not at the head and tail of the business, but we confess it does not seem to us very probable. The Lords Justices are merely a consultative body; we may be pretty sure they do not initiate. They have been in existence before, and they have at times been entrusted with the same authority in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, but this is the first time they could be accused of seizing the opportunity to play pranks with the liberty of the press. The affair has come off rather too promptly after the accession of Sir Michael Beach to authority to render it possible to dissociate that right honorable baronet's influence from the act. It is idle to talk about the coming of the Lord Lieutenant affecting this policy. Sir Michael Beach is the real Lord Deputy of Ireland, and he is worked from the end of the telegraph that runs into the Home Office. This affair is in truth, a part of that policy of "firmness" which Ireland has been promised. It is quite in accordance with Tory traditions in Ireland, which cannot endure any peace in the country that is not born of repression and fear.

[From the Dublin Irishman.]

The warning which has been served on the "Flag of Ireland" is the first notable instalment of the policy which the new Government have elected to adopt towards this country. It was scarcely to be expected that they would have liberated the Political Prisoners. We thought it our duty to suppress the convictions which forced themselves on our minds in that respect, lest we should haply be the cause of marring a single chance of the unfortunate men who are yet suffering the tortures of English penal discipline. We spoke words of conciliation; we did not close the path of peace; but our faith was slight that the "sworn tormentors" of Ireland would acquit themselves better in her behalf than the hypocrite representatives of Whiggery. But for this latest exercise of autocratic power we frankly confess we were not prepared.

The Coercion Act under the provisions which this warning has been served is unparalleled for severity in the annals of modern tyranny. Under the second French Empire journalists were served with three "advertisements" before the rigours of the press-laws could be brought to bear upon them. Here it is only necessary that a journal offend once against the prejudices or the phantasies of an individual, to place it completely at his mercy.

In the present instance it was not even the foreign nobleman periodically sent over to rule us at the caprice of English parties, who dictated the policy of the Irish Government. It was the Lords Justices, acting under the inspiration of a person whose position Mr. Disraeli thinks so little of as to have excluded it from the list of Cabinet appointments.

The warning to the "Flag" was issued at the instance of a man whose attitude on a large legislative measure relating to Ireland the "Times" has characterised as deplorable—of whom the aristocratic "Pall Mall Gazette" has said, that he put himself elaborately in the wrong at the outset of his career. This is the man whose caprice or prejudice is to decide how and when Ireland is to give shape to the opinions which she holds on questions that vitally affect her interests, moral and material—nay, her very national existence.

We dare not reproduce the passages to which Sir Michael Beach or his underlings have taken exception. To do so would be to leave ourselves open to an instant visitation of the myrmidons of the law, bringing with them authorisation to crush us out of being. For, with a refinement of tyrannical craft, our governors have so arranged their code of Coercion as to include this journal and a purely literary periodical published in connection with this office in the same blow which they strike at the "Flag of Ireland."

When the laws framed by the English Parliament to gag the Irish press were devised, their authors studied carefully the nature of the opposition which it was their design to crush. They procured the enactment of a measure authorising them to suppress the "Flag" as well as the Irishman, if the Irishman offended against its monstrous provisions, and enabling them to silence the "Irishman" if the "Flag" outpassed the narrow limits which in Ireland are supposed to constitute the boundaries of the liberty of the press. Both journals are printed at the same office with the same type, and the seizure of the plant of the one will necessarily prevent the other from continuing to appear. Even the "Shamrock," a purely literary periodical issuing from this office, would be included in the common fate.

Such an enactment we shall be deterred by no consideration from characterising as monstrously out of keeping with the laws which temper the political freedom of our "fellow-subjects" of England, Wales, and Scotland. We would that we could use the word "fellow-subject" with a belief in its fitness. We should then know that we were in possession of a means towards a great end; but, alas! slave is no fellow with constitutional subject.

As we have said, we dare not reproduce the incriminated paragraphs of the "Flag of Ireland." One of them alluded to the Queen of England in terms which have been repeatedly made use of in this and many another Irish journal without eliciting comment or interference on the part of the English authorities in Ireland. Why was the expression never before objected to? Was it that, as in the case of the "Irish People" of 1865, the representatives of the Crown in this country desired to entice us well within their toils before they made their tiger spring?

Another paragraph which our rulers seized upon as ground for accusation against the "Flag"—accusation did we say?—rather for accusation, process and condemnation according to the British Constitution as it holds in Ireland—related to the policy of the leaders of the Home Rule party. It was suggested that their programme could lead to no practical profit for Ireland, and it was said that if they continued to disappoint popular expectation the nation must seek other means to obtain justice. What were those other means? They might have been strictly within the constitution — they might have meant a petition laid at the foot of the Throne by the men of each district most interested in the welfare of the country. What warrant was there that the "Flag of Ireland" aimed at anything excluded from the resources provided by the British Constitution for the removal of abuse or the attainment of reform?

The "Flag" quoted the words of Mr. James Anthony Froude, to prove, out of the mouth of an enemy, that the men of '98, though rebels, fought well and staunchly. Professor Aytoun might cite an enemy of Scotland to prove that the Highlandmen of 1745 scattered the English troops before them like chaff at Prestonpans. He could do so safely. The "Flag of Ireland" is placed at the mercy of a nominee of the cheerer of the Irish famine for daring to assert that the Irishmen of to-day need not be ashamed to speak of '98.

We call upon every Englishman, upon every Scotchman, upon every Welshman, who loves liberty to join us in our solemn protest against a legislation which strikes at the root of his freedom as well as of ours. Liberty is a mockery when the freedom of expression is denied. Englishmen were wont to sneer at the manipulated Press laws of the Continent. In Ireland the measures levelled against the Press have not even the merit of an appearance of decency. Conceived in the spirit of forceful repression, they wear all the loathsome deformity of their hateful origin.

(From Reynold's Newspaper.)

We believe it was the celebrated Prime Minister of Italy, Count Cavour, who said that any fool could govern a country in a state of siege—that is to say, when all public liberty is suppressed. And therefore we presume, acting upon this pre-supposed notion, English premiers are not over-particular as to whom they appoint to the viceroyalty of Ireland. It matters very little to the Irish people whether it be Lord Spencer or the Duke of Abercorn appointed to rule over them. One may have as much brains as the other, or maybe neither of them have any brains at all—it is all the same. Ireland, under English rule, is in a chronic state of siege, for what is called the "Peace Preservation Act" comprises pretty well all the elements in that pleasant state of society known to our Continental neighbors as a "state of siege." The Duke of Abercorn has all the power and authority of General L'Admirault, the Governor of Paris. He can first warn a newspaper, then suppress it. And Mr. Disraeli's pet viceroy—the "splendid duke," as he designated the present ruler of Ireland—is not slow to let the Irish feel the weight of his viceregal hand. The "Flag of Ireland," a very popular national newspaper, has just received a "warning" from Dublin Castle. The peccant journal says that the Irish are always brave, and implies a doubt whether English supremacy is palatable to the entire Irish nation. Where is the sting of the article? Is it in the assertion that the Irish fight as well against the monarchs of England as for them, or is it in the declaration that the Queen's rule over Ireland is distasteful to many Irishmen? If the former, then the writer is merely repeating an historical fact, for nothing is more certain than that the Irish are equally brave whether fighting with or against the English—whether confronting them as enemies at the battle of the Boyne, or standing shoulder to shoulder with them at Waterloo or Inkerman. If the assertion that English supremacy over Ireland, as symbolised in the person of Queen Victoria, is distasteful to the Irish, we cannot but think that, if tested by a plebiscite, the opinion of the writer might be fully verified. As press "warnings" and "plebiscites" were both inventions of the late ex-Emperor Napoleon, and as the Irish, or, rather, English, Government seems to have taken the former process into favor, perhaps it would be as well if they adopted the latter, so that the world might really know whether Ireland is satisfied with remaining a portion of the United Kingdom, or whether, like Belgium, Naples, Greece, and other nations, have aided and abetted in obtaining their independence, she desires to do likewise.

At all events, the inauguration of a Tory viceroyalty with a press "warning" is by no means cheering, for it indicates a determination to still rule Ireland with a rod of iron; and whilst this is so, any dunderhead duke, marquis, or earl is doubtless equal to the task. But the time will come when either dukes and Peace Preservation Acts must be got rid of, or far more serious troubles than the recent Fenian risings will come.

One of Mr. Disraeli's favorite Tory organs declared that the Duke of Abercorn had become popular even before his re-appearance amongst the Irish people—and this, forsooth, because he had ordered his state liveries to be made in Dublin! We have little faith in the durability, still less the generality, of popularity thus acquired. Doubtless the breeches of Louis Napoleon's flunkey's were made by a Parisian tailor, and those of Bombs of Naples by a Neapolitan snip. Nevertheless, neither ever acquired popularity, and both were kicked off their thrones. We suspect the circumstance of the Duke of Abercorn employing a national tailor to fashion his liveries will not condone, in the eyes of the Irish people, the tyrannous act of gagging a national print because it speaks what we think is very likely to be the truth.

The following is the text of the notice:

NOTICE.

UNDER PROVISION OF SECTION 30 OF THE PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) ACT, 1870.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

Whereas a certain newspaper, to wit, "The Flag of Ireland," published at 33 Lower Abbey street, in the county of the city of Dublin, and bearing date Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1874, contains (to wit, in a paragraph in the second column of the first page of said newspaper, commencing with the words "But Froude," and ending with the words "fight as 'rebels,'") treasonable expressions, and expressions encouraging and propagating treason:

And whereas the said newspaper, to wit, "The Flag of Ireland," published at 33 Lower Abbey street, in the county of the city of Dublin, and bearing date Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1874, aforesaid, contains (to wit, in a paragraph in the third column of the first page, commencing with the words "Mr. Butt is over sanguine," and ending with the words "her nationality,") seditious expressions, and expressions encouraging and propagating sedition:

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, and to give all such persons warning, according to the provisions, and for the purposes of section 30 of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1870.

This 17th day of April, in the year 1874.

By their Excellencies' Command,

T. H. BURKE.

The incriminated passages which aroused the alarm of the Government to such an extent that they had to meet them with special legislation, ran as follows. Our readers can draw their own deductions with regard to their seditious import:—

"But Froude, though he not unfrequently misinterprets history to suit his purposes, does not often falsify it. In the present volumes he bears testimony to the undaunted bravery of the rebels of '98. He says that Father Murphy, the leader of the Wexford 'rebels,' was a born general, and his men brave to desperation. His pikemen especially, he says, 'charged with a fierceness of resolution for which the English and Scotch officers were unprepared,' putting compact regiments to rout and driving off cavalry. They defied even artillery. They showed, says Froude, 'the contempt of danger which, as soldiers in the army of thier sovereign'—(*i. e.*, the foreign la'y who holds thier country against their wishes)—'they never fail to show.' From this we see that, in Froude's opinion, the Irish are equally brave when they fight for 'their sovereign' or against her. Even this anti-Irish Englishman admits that our countrymen can fight as 'rebels.'

"Mr. Butt is over sanguine, we think. In the present temper of the English people, if the whole of the representatives of Ireland were pledged to Home Rule, they would still resist the demand, and that they could do so successfully is undeniable. The United voices of English and Scotch representatives would, of course, overwhelm those of the Irish members, and that they would be given against Ireland's demand is certain, seeing that they regard it as merely a prelude to complete separation. Granting that Mr. Butt's prognostications relative to the duration of the present Parliament be fulfilled, it is for the people of Ireland to consider whether they will be committed to three years more of this dreary agitation, giving trading politicians an opportunity of "exploiting" them for their own selfish views, or whether they should not insist that Ireland's ultimatum—this overture of lasting peace—should be at once presented that it may be rejected, as it will be in any and every case—and other means devised to save our country from the fate which seems impending over her—the extinction of her nationality."

MILDEW ON THE GRAPES.—Experience has proven that grapes mildew much more in California in seasons when the soil is well saturated with water, as the present, than in seasons of less moisture. The only remedy yet discovered for this disease or enemy of the grape is the flour of sulphur, or common ground sulphur. Those who wish to secure beyond a peradventure a good crop of well-grown grapes this season, should not neglect to apply the sulphur to their vines as soon as the leaves are fairly out of the buds, and then again when the stems are formed and the blossoms fully open. If sulphur be well applied at these times, there need be but little apprehension of mildew. It has been ascertained that the sulphur thus applied to the leaves of the grape is absorbed by them and enters into the circulating sap, and prevents the growth of the fungus called mildew. It is also one of the best and most effectual manures for the vine, or, perhaps more correctly speaking, it forms combinations which are manures and which form the ingredients of the vine growth.

LAW DIRECTORY

M. WHALING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 17 Downey Block,
LOS ANGELES, CAL. jly5-tf

M. COONEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 7 Court Block, 636 Clay Street,
And 645 Merchant Street, bet. Kearny and Montgomery.
Residence, 312 Seventh st. SAN FRANCISCO.
ap25tf

P. CUMMINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, No. 636 Clay Street, and No. 641 Merchant street, San Francisco. ap5-tf

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HENRY C. BLAKE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
333 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Instruments drawn up carefully in legal form, and at reasonable charges. Depositions taken at all hours in any part of the city. Residence, 937 HOWARD, St., (between 5th and 6th Sts.) je14tf

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....AND....
Loan Society.
OFFICE—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.
OFFICERS:
President.....M. D. SWEENY
Vice-President.....C. D. O'SULLIVAN
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JOHN SULLIVAN, GUSTAVE TOUCHARD,
R. J. T. BIN, JOS. A. DONAHOE,
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Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the Agent by whom the deposit is made.
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McKenna & Greany.,
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....AND DEALERS IN....
HAY AND GRAIN.
West side of Drumm street, between Clay and Washington, San Francisco. my10-tf

D. Sweeney & Co.,
Cattle Commission Merchants,
Corner Tenth and Howard streets...SAN FRANCISCO.
Have constantly on hand fresh family Milk Cows, Horses, etc. Large and commodious stalls and corrals, and superior accommodations for all kinds of stock. 1y9-tf

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PRODUCE COMMISSION AGENTS,
59 Clay street, corner of Drumm. my10-tf

ALONZO GREEN. JOHN BIGLEY.
GREEN & BIGLEY,
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EUREKA MILLS,
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Meals of all kinds manufactured, and all kinds of Feed ground to order.

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P. HARTIGAN,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.
☞ Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. ☜
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.
P. HARTIGAN,
164 First street, Corner Howard (Opposite Gas Works.)
Also, N. E. Cor. 12th and Folsom (Opposite the City Gardens.) [de13-tf

A. P. BENARD.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fine Wines, Liquors and Brandies,
N. E. COR. FIFTH AND HOWARD STS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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Yates' Branch Saloon
....AND....
BILLIARD HALL,
Corner of Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars....English Ale an Porter on Draught....Ale, Beer and Porter Five cen per Glass....Genuine Staffordshire Ale.
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P. T. Flynn & Son.
Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 23, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland it enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. R., Salinas.—Your verses indicate a warm patriotism, and are not deficient in poetic promise. You lack practice, however. Try again.

P. O'DONNELL, Little Grizzly.—Your letter received, with coin package. Your request has been attended to.

M. LEONARD, Santa Cruz.—Your letter, with draft, received. Many thanks for your successful exertions.

P. KEARNS, Salinas City.—Letter with draft received. Your request will be attended to.

☞ We have some delinquent subscribers, who, we are convinced, only wait to be reminded. We would urge on all our friends who are in arrears that it is impossible to publish a paper on credit, and that we must rely on their promptitude to meet our heavy expenses. We are anxious to make the IRISH NATIONALIST the best Irish paper in America, and if all our subscribers were prompt we should be able to do so. The amounts in each individual case may seem ridiculously small, but collectively they publish the paper.

IRISHMEN, ORGANIZE!

Day by day the accounts we receive from home become more disheartening. Each year furnishes statistics more indicative of a country's decay. Each county census shows a decreased population. Last week we were obliged to chronicle an impending famine; the advices of the present week are not reassuring. There must be some cause for this continuous tide of ill-success; there must be some way to turn it. The condition of Ireland at present is very low. This is a fact, painful as it is, that is patent even to the partiality of her own sons. It remains to seek out the cause, and, if possible, to apply a remedy. An Englishman, should you ask him to account for Ireland's decay, would first deny it *in toto*, with the ordinary John Bull cant about "the prosperity of the sister island," and would finally attribute it to the improvidence of the people. But are the people improvident? God help them, they have but little to squander. Their farms and holdings are taxed and rackrented up to the last available sixpence, and even then they are exposed to the caprice of tyrannical landlords and avaricious agents. The people feel the impossibility of existence under such circumstances, and quit their beloved country in thousands, bear witness the thronged ports and crowded emigrant ships. The cause of Ireland's poverty lies before us in her repressed and neglected manufactures, in her untilled fields, and revenues spent abroad, never to return. Nor is the remedy far to seek. It lies in the complete expulsion of the foreigner from Ireland; in the overthrow of his hated government; in the erection in Ireland of a Republic, and the consequent fostering of her internal industries and external trade. But the overthrow of the foreigner in Ireland is not to be accomplished without an effort. He has held his vampire clutch upon us for seven centuries, growing with our growth, and strengthening with our strength. To dislodge him, we must be prepared for a simultaneous and more or less protracted effort, and to be able to accomplish this we must organize. On the one word, organization, will turn the whole future of Ireland. Not merely at home is it the duty of Irishmen, but here, in America, in Australia, wherever an Irish heart animates an Irish hand to strike for liberty and right.

Consider, wherever revolutions have proved successful in the world's history, to what was the triumph of the rebels owing? Since the days that Aristogeiton slew Hipparchus, and overthrew in his fall the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, down to every revolution in modern Europe, we find success attending organized systems, and failure and disgrace reserved for wild and unconcerted risings. By organization we can accomplish this great result—expelling the foreigner from our shores—we would have accomplished it long ago. For nothing save the lack of organization in the patriot party averted the doom which threatened British tyranny in '98, as well as at other times. A perfect system of organization once established amongst Irishmen, wherever they may be, and it would remain for ourselves to fix the date of Irish independence. To achieve independence—patriotism apart—we should be prepared to make any sacrifice, to undergo any exertions. The proclamation of the Irish Republic would date a new era for our country, not only politically but commercially. The wealth of Ireland, which now goes to enrich foreigners, would be retained at home, or exchanged, for the benefit of the country, for all the products of foreign commerce. Irishmen would be prosperous at home and respected abroad, which they never will be till their country is free. But more than mere prosperity, more than the advantages it will give us individually, we owe it to our country to achieve our independence, we owe it to her martyred dead who have laid down their lives in her service, we owe it to ourselves, and to our memories as a nation. Therefore we must come to this great task with a patient resolve, with minds made up for everything, with a determination to be daunted by nothing till we have accomplished the object before us. Such is the virtue of an organization, and by such means has every other nation that has attained freedom removed the fetters.

But while organizing, and when organized, we must remember that we have a vigilant enemy to contend against, an enemy who has ruled us for seven hundred years, and is determined to sacrifice all rather than grant us autonomy. Therefore we must be neither confident nor desponding. Too much enthusiasm is as dangerous as too little. Being organized let us act as becomes an organization, and prepare ourselves to enjoy the benefits of a free Republic by proving ourselves worthy of it, by acting as though in a probationary state, and not suffering ourselves to be betrayed into impudence by enthusiasm. There is no need to exhort Irishmen to bravery, but there is need to caution them against rashness. The English have their spies in our midst, they have even found that the most efficacious weapon, and the one that has most paralyzed our efforts. These men may, and do, make loud protestations of patriotism, but they may be discovered by their acts. Yet many a gallant patriot has been sold to his death by such reptiles as these, and it is well to take advantage of the bitter experience of past failures, and learn caution. We will hope that we will soon have no longer occasion to urge councils of prudence, for assuredly recent acts of England have filled up the measure of her guilt, and the day when organized Ireland shall strike her to the earth will be hailed by the nations as a day of justice and righteous retribution.

THE LAST STRAW.

In the recent notice received by the *Flag of Ireland* we have a foretaste of the effects of that Conservative Government which Ireland is to languish under for some little time to come. We may accept it as the initial act of the new Viceroy, for it either emanated from his own explicit, though private directions, or was served up to him by the Lords Justices as a sort of propitiatory offering, and is therefore presumably in accordance with his desires. It is impossible for anyone to entertain the idea that the warning was due to any "sedition" or "treason" in the incriminated passages. We publish both this week, and we would ask our readers to contrast them with the opinions expressed on the same topic by *Reynolds' Newspaper*, and they will find the London publication infinitely more outspoken, in English parlance, more seditious, than its "warned" Dublin contemporary. But London is in England and Dublin is in Ireland, which little geographical fact makes more difference in constructive treason than people are aware of.

The Home Rulers should see by this how little practically they are doing for their country—how infinitely little they can ever do. At present they have a majority of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, at least nominally pledged to the movement. They have brought up measure after measure, some important, some of only relative interest, and have experienced on all alike almost unvarying defeat. Their movement in favor of amnesty was dismissed with contemptuous indifference, and its defeat was endorsed by "the most emphatic cheer heard in the House this year." The assimilation of the borough franchise in Ireland, though supported by the opposition benches, was crushed by the preponderance of the government party, who seem to have set down their foot with the firm determination to grant *nothing* to Ireland. And as if to show how little they regard the efforts of this "mere Irish party," they select this very time for further acts of repression and tyranny. With the echo of their own cheers still lingering around St. Stephen's, they gag the people's avenue of protest; with the arguments advanced by the Home Rulers in favor of the repeal of the coercion laws yet ringing in their ears, they put the most obnoxious of them into effect, and gag the popular mouth at the very moment when its utterances are the most necessary. It is too plain that the Home Rule League can never remedy the evils which it has undertaken to grapple with, much less remove others which it voluntarily accepts. They have had a trial, and what have they accomplished? The world looks on and smiles to see Ireland, governed as she is by the grossest and most unconstitutional tyranny, endeavoring to gain, not her rights, but a slight immunity from wrong, by constitutional means. Far better would it be for Ireland to refuse that mockery of representation in an alien parliament which has long been a curse to her—to refuse it, and to demand their rightful heritage, no longer cowering under the constitution, but backed by that power which alone can override tyranny. It is time for this attempt, for this successful attempt, now. The acts of the British Government have accumulated the wrongs of unhappy Ireland till their burden has become greater than she can bear, and the last straw has been laid on by the muzzling of the National Press. There are times when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, when the truer mercy is to smite and spare not, and to such an epoch has Ireland's history come. It is useless to palter any longer with abuses which grow more flagrant as the time goes by. It is worse than useless to urge the arguments of right and justice to a prejudiced government and against their own interests. If all the eloquence of Demosthenes, and all the keen logic of Socrates were concentrated in each of the Home Rulers, and they could ply their tasks to the end of time, they would not avail to shake the preconceived ideas of a single conservative Englishman. They speak to stones, and words are lost. Blows may be more effective, and it remains to try them. English government has gone on, grasping all, conceding nothing, laying on imposts of the most grievous character, and enacting laws of which we have just had a specimen, and Ireland has been still, enduring all. She has seen her sons thrown into famine graves, or driven across the ocean from the land they so dearly loved. She has seen her wealth dragged from her, and her youth forced from her, till the land was a charnel-house, and the aged had no refuge save the poor-house and a pauper's grave; she has seen her patriots martyred on foreign gibbets, amid the hootings of a reviling crowd—all this has she seen and endured, all this, and ills of an enormity which would make the paper blush to bear them, and she still exists, not lives, under the iron heel of the tyrant who has ground her down. Can any, then, preach of conciliation? Can any urge constitutional means? It is not to be endured. The sword alone can, and the sword alone will, right the wrongs that have been a disgrace to the world for centuries.

SURGIT AMARI ALIQUID.

The undercurrent of jealousy which has long been ebbing and flowing throughout the editorial columns of the *Monitor* has risen to the surface at last, and has betrayed its intensity in the issue of May 16th, in an article bearing the title "A Literary Curiosity." This is an attack, nearly two columns in length, on the *Guardian*, another Catholic weekly of this city, and is conducted with an animosity which it is very painful to recognize in a professedly Catholic journal. For ourselves, we have always held aloof from religious discussions, and from everything not directly bearing on the vital question of Irish Independence, and if the *Monitor* had confined itself to the broad platform of orthodoxy, from which it professes to hurl its denunciations, we would have passed the article by with an inward feeling of self-gratulation that our principles debar us from exchanging thrusts on a field where all the weapons are venomed; but since our contemporary sees fit to sink religion in what bears a suspicious resemblance to petty spleen, we cannot forbear to cry shame! We do not feel called upon either to champion the *Guardian* or impeach the *Monitor*, or in any way to involve ourselves in this issue, but we must deplore the existence of a spirit of jealousy between two Catholic papers, which should cordially and unreservedly work hand in hand for the good of religion.

Surely such bickerings as these are at variance with the most elementary principles of Christian charity. Such an article as the *Monitor* publishes is a reproach to the religion which is violently dragged into it, as well as a flat contradiction to the title of the paper which styles itself "The only Irish and Catholic journal in California." The case is one to call for the interference of the Archbishop, whose authority alone, it seems, can eradicate this fatal disunion that is obtaining more and more every day amongst certain journals on this coast.

The *Monitor* commences its editorial jeremiad by a sneering reference to the size of the *Guardian*, which, it avers, has suffered periodical diminution for some time past. This may or may not be the case, but if the statement be correct the *Guardian* must have commenced as a gigantic weekly, as at present, after all diminutions, it considerably outmeasures the *Monitor*. However, that is a mere skirmish before the battle, and after the first paragraph our contemporary discards his elephantine jocularity, and seriously settles down to the task of demolishing the peccant *Guardian*. This he attempts to accomplish by some very broad statements, whose true character is but poorly concealed by the transparent mask of religion. Having asserted that the article it is preparing to crucify is "outrageously at variance with Christian morality," the *Monitor* proceeds to act up to the canons it has laid down by stigmatising the article as "a villainous compound of plagiarism and nonsense," which position it goes on to support with a few paragraphs of pedantry, varied with a little of the chopt logic which some people can always make to order. Having settled this initial point to its own entire satisfaction, our censor proceeds: "We cannot understand how any journal circulating in an educated and enlightened community could give the thing insertion. We should rather imagine that an editor, not a Catholic, receiving it would laugh for a moment at its ridiculous burlesque of scholarly style and diction, and then fling it into his waste-basket. And we certainly imagine that a Catholic editor perusing it would have his indignation kindled at the flagrant insult it heaps upon the founders of religious communities." We cannot help thinking that any Catholic, editor or not, would feel more pained at the unchristian tone of the religious *Monitor's* article; and that an Irishman who had been handed the paper as a national organ would despairingly ask, "How can any country ever be free when the Press, which exists to show the nation their right, forgets its sacred duties in petty jealousies and internecine feuds?"

We might follow the *Monitor's* example, which cites whole passages from the article to which it takes exception, and multiply quotations *ad infinitum*, but we think enough has been said. As the "Literary Curiosity" goes on, our contemporary forgets religion, and devotes itself to dissecting the grammatical construction of sentences, and to bringing down its opponent from flights of metaphor to its own prosaic level. In this task we must be excused from joining. Every school-boy critic knows how easy it is to distort whole sentences taken in detail; and that the value of imagery solely depends on the direction of the reader's mind, which can be readily so warped as to make any flight of fancy appear ridiculous. But if the *Monitor* choose to devote its editorial columns to a review of hose of its contemporaries, we have no objection to offer. What we wish is to see our Irish papers national, and, if such be their profession, religious. We wish to see them friendly and united, as an example to our nation, which must be friendly and universally united to achieve freedom. We do not publish these remarks, which are the mere expression of an opinion in which all Irishmen will agree, in the interests of the *Guardian*, or of any other paper, but in the interests of justice, and in furtherance of that unity of thought and action to which our country must owe her independence, and which should be inculcated and ensampled by all which professes to be a national press. We have always found the *Guardian* to be conducted in a gentlemanly spirit, and we trust the *Monitor* will agree with us that Catholicity offers a sufficiently broad field for all who enter to labor on in unity, or at least in harmony.

A WORTHY ORGANIZATION.

It is deeply to be deplored that, in the existing and imminent necessity of Ireland, we have not a sufficiency of organizations. It should be the first care of every Irishman, who desires to see his country free, to extend the system of organization, and to support such organizations as already exist. We are led to these reflections by recalling the fact that to-morrow, Sunday, the 24th inst., is the day appointed for what is well called the Irish National Reunion. To-morrow, that most efficient and patriotic organization, the Knights of the Red Branch, will hold their annual excursion to Belmont Park. It is scarcely necessary to mention the popularity of this resort, as the popularity of the Knights alone will be sufficient to crowd the excursion to overflowing. Aware, from previous experience, of the number of guests they would have to entertain, the committee have engaged a sufficient number of passenger cars to accommodate any number of persons, and have made all arrangements to ensure a pleasant and successful day. Valuable prizes are offered for the competition of both civil and military on the ground, and to the pleasant rivalry thus induced we will find a very agreeable feature. The Knights will be under the escort of the Hibernia Rifles, (Captain Desmond.) These reunions are especially useful as affording an opportunity to those who, not themselves members of organizations, desire to mingle with those who are more active in their country's cause, with a view perhaps of ultimately joining them. We wish that Ireland's organizations could number many more such patriots as the K. R. B., and we would contemplate the future with more confidence. Meanwhile, we wish them as pleasant a day to-morrow as their exertions have deserved.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, May 2, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist.

SIR—The great quarrel about the septennate still continues; and there seems not the smallest chance of its coming to any speedy end, though the discussion of the matter has been somewhat checked, if by no means stopped, by a kind of "warning" given to the Legitimist *Union* and the semi-Bonapartist *Liberte*. It must have been an additional affliction to the *Union* that the warning was signed by a Legitimist Minister of Justice, M. Dupeyre. It is said there was a very hot debate in the Cabinet before this step was taken, but that the Marshal insisted upon it, and of course the Orleanist majority in the Cabinet were in no way unwilling to give a lesson either to the Legitimists or the Bonapartists. The opposition to the Septennate has been chiefly on the part of the Legitimists up to this, but 'twould appear as if the Bonapartists meant not to be behind hand for the future. Here is a specimen from a very violent article in the *Girondin*: "We are now in the very midst of a revolution, (*en pleine revolution*), and the prospect of seven years of such a state of anarchy appearing to us unendurable, *we appeal to the people to deliver us from it.*" The public sale of this paper—that is to say, the sale to other than subscribers—has been forbidden by the Prefect of the Gironde. This, by the way, is one of the many vexatious ways of harassing the press that the State of Siege has put into the hands of the Government. A paper can be at once suppressed, or it can be half ruined, when it is not wholly ruined, by this partial stoppage of sale. It has been urged by the *Debats*, and many other of the more influential papers, and I am altogether of their opinion, that it is quite time to raise the State of Siege in the Departments (I believe nearly one-third of all the Departments) in which it still exists. There is, to the ordinary eye, nothing in the present state of the country to demand such strong measures of repression. The disorder and anarchy that we hear so much about in the so-called Conservative papers are mere figures of speech. The country has seldom been more quiet, and would I think remain quiet if only these very noisy and turbulent gentlemen at Versailles would just let it be. But will they? That's the rub.

A good deal of curiosity has been excited here by the arrest of M. Clement Dubernois, the Director of the Territorial Bank of Spain, and late Minister under the Empire. Nothing is known as yet in detail of the charges that are to be brought against him, but I suppose there must be *prima facie* evidence at least that he has been making away with money that didn't belong to him. This is, indeed, only what Louis Napoleon and his Ministers were doing all along, on a large scale, treating the whole of France as a "Territorial Bank," on which they might freely draw unlimited checks. None of these great delinquents have as yet been made amenable to justice, at least in this world, nor is it at all likely they ever will be, so we have reason to be thankful for a small instalment of it—if we get it—in the case of M. Clement Dubernois, even though it comes in a somewhat indirect and incidental shape. This M. Dubernois was a comparatively late convert to Bonapartism, and was during the early years of Louis Napoleon's rule one of the ablest and bitterest of a very able and bitter band of anti-Napoleonic writers. While talking of Bonapartists, I might as well mention the refusal of the great majority of the *Conseil General* (a body somewhat analogous to a grand jury) of Corsica to take any part in the proceedings of its present session, in order to show their disapproval of the conduct of their President, Prince Napoleon. The Prince would have nothing to do with the great Bonapartist demonstration at Chiselhurst, and would scorn to be setting himself up as a rival of the Young Prince Imperial. In the interests of France and humanity 'tis greatly to be hoped that Prince Napoleon will succeed in making a permanent split in the Bonapartist ranks. With the possible exception of McMahon, he is far and away the ablest man of the party, and decidedly one of the most ill-conditioned and unpopular men in all France. He has a very bad reputation in the matter of physical courage, and this character, whether well-deserved or not, tells greatly against him with such a people as the French. Another Bonapartist who has "come to grief" of late is the Duke of Grammont, Minister for Foreign Affairs at the time of the late war. The Duke has asserted over and over again that France had every reason to rely on the aid of Italy and Austria. Count Beust, the Austrian Minister, has written a long and, in the opinion of most competent judges, an altogether convincing letter denying that Austria gave any promise of aid, or held out any hope of aid in the case of an immediate declaration of hostilities. The Duke only replies by saying that he has all sorts of proofs of his original statements, but that the time for giving them has not yet come, and 'tis a very general opinion that the time is not likely to come any sooner than the Greek Kalends.

I find that the Communists are only "taking in" California on their way to England, so that you are not likely to see much of them. So much the better for you. I only speak of them now to notice a rumor that they made their escape while out on a fishing excursion. Imagine our poor friends in Australia being allowed to go out fishing. I do not, of course, justify this excessive complaisance even towards political prisoners, but I suppose there are few people (outside of Great Britain) who would not think it far preferable to the invariable strictness and occasional savage severity with which England treats her political prisoners. But this is too long a story to go into at the tail of a letter.

I don't know that Home Rulers have said or done anything particular since their *great* effort in the English Parliament; when they begin to bestir themselves I'll let France shift for itself, to let you know what they are about.

AN IRISH EXILE.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

C. E. DeLong has established a law office in Virginia.

Bricklayers are needed in Virginia, at good wages.

Mc Callum, shot by Murphy in Carson last week, died May 15th.

San Jose has organized a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

A heavy frost in Amador county last week did much damage to the grapevines.

Ties will soon be laid on the completed grade of the Palisade and Eureka railroad.

Judge Carson is announced as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Nevada.

Robert McBeth, of Humboldt, is mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Nevada.

Grasshoppers in abundance have appeared in the agricultural districts of Idaho and Montana.

The firemen of Virginia, Gold Hill, Dayton and Carson are to race for a silver trumpet May 31st.

Nevada and Grass Valley propose to celebrate the Fourth of July by a picnic, to be held midway.

There is considerable building going on, and business of all kinds is improving in Salt Lake City.

One citizen and six soldiers were drowned at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, by a flatboat capsizing on the 21st ultimo.

Many miners are arriving in the Holcomb Valley District, Los Angeles, and the locality will be thoroughly prospected this season.

The Governor offers $1,000 reward for the apprehension of Thomas C. Jordan, who killed Golson Hickman at Tehama, January 7th.

Twelfth street, Sacramento, from the railroad to the bridge across the American, is so far under water as to be impassible for teams.

An iron mine has been located on McCloud river, near the California and Oregon railway. Efforts will be made to work it this season.

A petition signed by thirty-seven lawyers has been sent from Salt Lake City to the President, asking the reappointment of Chief Justice McKean.

There are in Utah 300 affiliated and 200 non-affiliated Odd Fellows. The Order is growing rapidly and fast extending its influence over the Territory.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable reports, the rush to the northern mines is very large, and the steamer North Pacific, from Tacoma to Victoria, is crowded every trip by anxious miners en route for Stickeen.

John Overend, wife and four children were found murdered on the 18th at their place at La Jolla, twelve miles west of San Diego. They are supposed to have been dead several days, as the bodies are much decomposed. There is no clew to the murderer as yet.

The crickets have totally devoured one or two crops in Clearwater, Idaho.

There are no vacant houses in Downieville.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 23, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
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T. K. HOWE,.....Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN,.....Pino, Placer Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
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BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....Virginia City, Nev
WILLIAM REDMOND.....Gold Hill, Nev
THOMAS WOGAN.....Silver City, Nev
JOHN L. REIDY.....Merced City, Merced Co

TO OUR READERS.

It shall be our constant aim to make this the BEST IRISH PAPER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. To do this we have made arrangements which involve great expense, to meet which we rely on the aid of every Irishman in America who desires to see Ireland free, and the Irish race in America elevated to a position which they are entitled to occupy.

We earnestly urge on those of our country subscribers who are delinquent to forward their subscriptions at once to this office, and to urge on their friends of Irish birth and sympathy to subscribe.

Postage on the Irish Nationalist.

The legal rate of postage on the IRISH NATIONALIST addressed to its regular subscribers, in the United States, is 20c. per annum, or 5c. per quarter PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the Post-office where it is delivered. If any higher rates are demanded, report the fact to this office.

☞ Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

☞ THOMAS DUGGAN, Graniteville, Nevada county, is authorized to act as agent for the IRISH NATIONALIST. We hope the friends of Irish Independence will aid him in procuring subscribers, and thereby aid that cause.

☞ MR. THOMAS DUGGAN is requested to correspond with this office immediately.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE JACKSON DRAGOONS, (Capt. M. Greany,) had a most enjoyable day at Schutzen Park on Wednesday. Everything went off favorably, and the entire excursion was a marked success.

THE FATHER MATTHEW TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY held their picnic at Woodward's Gardens on Thursday. Everybody seemed thoroughly to enjoy the day. There were several very beautiful features (such as the prismatic fountain) introduced.

JOHN ALLEN, a dealer in charcoal, was thrown from his wagon on Pacific street wharf, on Monday, and sustained a fracture of the leg near the hip.

A LARGE number of so-called "spirit portraits" were recently on exhibition, but the show was poorly patronized, and subscriptions are now invited to clear off $300 of liability, the subscribers to be repaid either in photographs or from the receipts of a second exhibition, nearer the commercial centre.

ON Monday morning, John Glanz had his left arm and a finger of the left hand broken, in the shafting at the Kimball carriage factory.

THE steamer "Vaquero" is now running between Napa and this city.

THE resignation of J. J. Seavey as Second Lieutenant of the San Francisco Cadets has been accepted.

AUGUSTE PLATEAU, who was stabbed in the abdomen last Saturday week on Jackson street, died on Thursday at the County Hospital.

THE police have in custody a young man who is suspected of having shot and wounded C. Farraday, the conductor on the Market street line of cars.

OAKLAND is so healthy that it supports 71 doctors.

SACRAMENTO STREET, at its intersection with Kearny, has been paved with stone blocks.

ON Thursday was published the first number of "The Daily Graphic," a new illustrated paper.

THE notorious Vic. Woodhull and Pennie C. Claflin have arrived here, and threaten to open a broker's shop.

THE exercises of the annual commencement at St. Ignatius College will take place on the evenings of May 29th, June 1st and 2d.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress to lease a portion of the building at the southwest corner of Kearny and Clay streets for the Supreme Court. No decision as to the terms has yet been arrived at.

DURING the four months of the current year the Pacific Mail Steamship Company transported as much freight from New York to this city as during the whole of the year 1873.

THE annual picnic of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union Association was held at Laurel Grove, near San Rafael, on Sunday last.

BEST cherries are selling at from forty to fifty cents the pound.

THE Oakland ghosts have lately turned up at Livermore.

THE first battalion of Cavalry, Major O'Brien commanding, will hold its annual target excursion and picnic at Badger's Park, on the 26th inst.

AMONG the latest captures of cupid, we find chronicled the name of M. J. Gavan, the gentlemanly and gallant Lieutenant of the Hibernia Rifles. The name of the fortunate bride was Miss Hannah M. Crowley, a lady highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with her. The happy pair were united in marriage at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Morrissey, on Tuesday the 19th instant. After attending Mass their friends repaired to the house of the bride's father, Mr. T. Crowley, where all the good solids and fluids imaginable awaited them, and of which they partook liberally. We tender them our best wishes for their future welfare.

NILSSON engaged four staterooms on the "Scotia," in order to have plenty of elbow-room during the trip.

Eight Hour Law.

On Monday evening, the 18th inst., a monster assemblage gathered at Horticultural Hall to protest against the repeal of the eight hour law. The temper of the industrial classes was fully shown on the occasion, and though the greatest enthusiasm prevailed the entire meeting was most orderly and successful. General Winn introduced the subject in a telling speech, and read the preambles and Resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States is based upon the intelligence and loyalty of its people, which can only be secured by a proper respect for their social and political rights; and whereas, the eight-hour system of labor is essential to the happiness of those who work by the day, as it gives more time for study, and fits the mind for a better understanding of duties and privileges of citizenship: therefore.

RESOLVED, First—That the national Eight-hour law is a necessity, growing out of the vast improvement in labor saving machinery, and by the just demands of our citizens who work by the day, whereby they have enjoyed the privilege of thinking and acting for themselves, and thus improved their social standing.

Second—That Government officials, who violated or evaded the law, have wilfully insulted the poor, for which they deserve, and have received, the just rebuke of that large and respectable class of men and women.

Third—That we duly appreciate the independence of General Grant in reversing the unjust ruling of Government officials and declaring the Eight-hour law in full force, according to its plain intent and meaning, in relation to workmen employed by the day; while we deeply regret that it did not extend to men employed on behalf of the Government by its contractors, which we deem equally as well defined by that Act of Congress.

Fourth—That the interference of A. B. Mullet, and his assertion that men did not do as much work per hour of an eight-hour day as they did per hour of a ten-hour day, is undignified and untrue; while his recommendation to repeal the Eight-hour law was extra official, injudicious, uncalled for and impertinent; and therefore we demand that he be removed from office, and that a friend to the workingmen be appointed.

Fifth—That we earnestly protest against the repeal of the national Eight-hour law, and pray Congress to make it apply to all workmen employed by contractors on public works.

Sixth—That we are utterly opposed to the iniquitous system of exempting United States bonds from taxation, whereby the rich become richer and the poor are made to support the burden of Government.

Seventh—That public lands, being the heritage of the people, should be retained for the use of the nation's children, and not squandered in subsidies to railroads and canals, whereby large bodies of land are held for an increased and speculative value.

Eighth—That Chinese cheap labor is injurious to the toiling masses and demoralizing to families; whereby women and children are corrupted, disease disseminated, the people made uneasy, and all social avenues rendered impure by their presence.

Ninth—That in the time of war the Chinese would be an unsafe and troublesome element to leave in sparse neighborhoods among women and children. They would be making money to send to China, while our own citizens would be fighting for their protection in privileges unknown to themselves.

Tenth—That the treaty with China is a curse to our own people; sinking the working classes to a Chinese level, and degrading labor so that our children will not be proud of industrious habits.

Eleventh—That the contract system on public work is a nursery for fraud and corruption, whereby the man who does not labor becomes rich by reducing his workmen to physical and pecuniary suffering, and robs the Government of the money that should pay for labor and materials.

Twelfth—That the frequent deceptions practiced upon the producing classes by men who pledged themselves before election, and prove traitors afterwards, is sufficient cause to demand that working men shall have working representatives of their own class, and in sympathy with themselves; that men whose interests run counter to ours are not safe or reliable in the halls of legislation, therefore we will not be forced by party power to support enemies in disguise.

Thirteenth—That we heartely approve of organizing the labor element in every portion of the country, either as mechanics, farmers, or any other producing classes, and will act in sympathy with the Grangers in all things that do not conflict with the rights and privileges of other industrial pursuits.

Fourteenth—That our State University belongs to the people, and we view with distrust any attempt to avoid the establishment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges; and return our thanks to the Legislative committees for their searching investigation into the affairs of that institution.

Fifteenth—That we are in favor of establishing the Industrial College, as a national medium for the concentration of labor, influence and power, so as to secure the political rights and social privileges properly belonging to the working classes; and we endorse the platform adopted at its annual meeting, held in Rochester, New York, on the fourteenth day of April, 1874.

Sixteenth—That the national and international organizations throughout the world are doing much good in their sphere of action, and may safely act together for the common good by sending delegates to the Industrial Congress.

Seventeenth—That we see in passing events the necessity of definite and energetic combination on the part of the producers, and earnestly urge the importance of immediate and thorough organization of primary and representative societies for united political action.

Eighteenth—That we demand for laboring men a just proportion of the wealth they produce, more advantages for mental and social improvement, educational advantages for their children, and the defusion of knowlege through the State College and University.

After a number of speakers had delivered their sentiments the Hon. James Patterson addressed the meeting, and brought forward the following Resolution:

WHEREAS, in as much as the Legislature asked Congress not to grant further subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and a few merchants of this city have petitioned Congress to disregard the wishes of the people; therefore,

RESOLVED, That we, the producers of this city, are opposed to further subsidy, and ask Congress not to grant it to the said company.

This was adopted amidst much enthusiasm. General Winn again came forward and thanked the ladies and gentlemen for their attendance. The band played, and F. C. Warner sung, "Home, Sweet Home," after which the vast concourse slowly dispersed.

Henri Rochefort.

Henry Rochefort, the great French Communist, arrived in San Francisco on the 21st inst., and is staying at the Lick House under an assumed name. His escape reads like a chapter of romance. The Sydney "Morning Herald," which is far from complimentary to the ex-editor, contains the following:

The arrival of these fugitives will also justify the apprehension which has been already expressed that the Australian Colonies have something to fear from the establishment of a large penal settlement in such close neighborhood. Some time since representations were made to the French Government on the subject, and assurances were given that the surveillance would be so complete as to prevent the possibility of escape. New Caledonia is being made the receptacle for the worst class of French prisoners. It is stated that a transport ship will leave the citadel of St. Martin de Re every three months with fresh batches of prisoners for Noumea. This circumstance, in connection with the escape of the Communist prisoners, will no doubt lead to further correspondece upon the subject between England and France.

THE MODE OF ESCAPE.

On the 28th ultimo, three of them arrived in Sydney.—Messieurs Rochefort, Jourde, and Grousset. They declined to give particulars of their escape, not wishing to implicate any parties. When the escapes knew from the heaving of the ship that she was out of the reefs, they made their appearance on deck. When they presented themselves suddenly, the captain had some misgivings that their design was to seize the vessel, but his fears were dispelled by Rochefort, who told the captain that they were simply exiles trying to make their escape from New Caledonia. Each gave a name, although those they gave were assumed, Rochefort, who is of a noble family, has several surnames, one of which he gave to the captain, while he apportioned others of his surnames among his fellow exiles, who, acting on his suggestion, gave them as their own. No suspicion seems to have been entertained as to the importance or the rank of the exiles till after they had been at sea for some days.

ROCHEFORT RECOGNIZED BY HIS PORTRAIT.

The discovery took place in a very remarkable way. In reading "Bow Bells," the captain came across the portraits of M. Gambetta and M. Rochefort, members of the Government of the National Defence. He was at once struck by the likeness of one of his passengers to Rochefort. He interrogated the passenger who resembled the portrait (Rochefort, of course, "in propria person"), as he now believed him to be M. Rochefort. On being confronted with his own portrait, the passenger remarked that it was not at all strange that he should have noticed the very close resemblance between that portrait and himself, seeing that it was a correct copy of his own features—in other words, that he was none other than the Rochefort whom it represented. M. Rochefort, on the ice being thus broken, gave the real names of his companions, and mentioned what parts they had severally played during the Communist troubles in Paris. Of the six escapes, four are said to have come from the Peninsula of Ducos and two from Noumea, the Capital of New Caledonia. The two who made their escape from the Capital are believed to have planned the release of their comrades, or, at all events, from their positions, to have greately facilitated it. They intend to leave for Europe immediately.

In the Newcastle "Chronicle" occurs the following:

"How the prisoners escaped and got on board we are not informed. Captain Law does not appear to know how they got on board; but, once there, and he at sea, he had only to pursue his voyage—and an excellent one he had, having made the passage from Noumea in six days."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAXES.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF AN Act levying a Tax for State purposes, approved March 28, 1874, the Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco has delivered to the undersigned, duplicate Assessment Books for the Fiscal Years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

Notice is hereby given that the Taxes entered on said Books are NOW DUE and payable, and will become DELINQUENT on the FIRST MONDAY OF JULY, 1874, and that unless paid prior thereto, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE ADDED to the amount thereof.

A. AUSTIN, Tax Collector,
City and County of San Francisco.

May 11, 1874. my 23

PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS
Executed at the Office of the
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At the Lowest Rates.

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IN ALL STYLES,
AND AT
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ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Directly Opposite Fifth.

We will guarantee to furnish any Goods in our line at less price than any other house on the coast.

We have the best assorted stock of Catholic or Irish pictures of any house on the coast.

We will fill Country Orders with promptness, and guarantee that all Goods are delivered in good condition, or money returned.

We will do re-gilding and re-framing at Eastern prices.

Don't forget the number of our Store:
1010 MARKET STREET.
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The Grand Annual
IRISH NATIONAL REUNION.
Under the Auspices of the
KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH

—OF—
San Francisco and Vicinity,
San Jose, Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Salinas City, Vallejo, Sacramento, and Adjacent Places,
Will be held at
Belmont Park
On SUNDAY.....MAY 24th, 1874.

BELMONT PARK IS SO WELL KNOWN THAT IT is needless to say anything of its beauties. As a pleasure ground, it has no equal on the coast. Ample car accommodations have been procured. A large variety of elegant prizes will be given to the successful contestants in the games and other features, making the occasion worthy of the Irish National Cause—to advance which the proceeds will be adopted. Blythe's splendid band of twenty pieces will furnish the music.

Trains will leave the depot on Market street, at the following hours, sharp: 8:15 A.M., 9,45 A.M., 11 A.M. Returning, will leave Belmont at 3:30, 5 and 6 P.M. To facilitate our many friends and the public, tickets will be offered for sale during the week by S. C. Talbot, dry goods merchant, 28 Kearney street; C. Desmond, hatter, Grand Hotel building; Gordon & Burke, cigar manufacturers, 842 Market street; Dr. Pring, druggist, northwest corner Fourth and Howard streets, and Norton & Gavin, dry goods merchants, 104 Third street.

Tickets for the Round Trip.....One Dollar.
Children under twelve years half fare. [my2-td.

MARIPOSA STORE.
CHRIS. KERRINS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Wines, Liquors,
—AND—
CIGARS,
No. 1419 Folsom Street,
Goods Delivered Free. SAN FRANCISCO.

M. J. RYAN,
—DEALER IN—
Wines and Liquors,
—AGENT FOR—
Hibernia Brewery,
468 SEVENTH STREET,
Between Broadway and Washington street,
OAKLAND.
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T. F. BAINES'
"Celtic Club House,"
1022 MARKET STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth, SAN FRANCISCO.
Always on hand an excellent Stock of Superior
Brandies, Wines, Liquors,
AND HAVANA CIGARS.
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AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager
FAREWELL BENEFIT!
AND LAST NIGHT OF
MR. CHARLES POPE.
This (Friday) Evening, May 15th.
Will be acted Bulwer's Comedy of
MONEY!
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
Mlle. Bonfanti, Gaugain and Corps De Ballet.
Saturday Afternoon, May 16th—Last CHARLES POPE Matinee, and last performance of the splendidly mounted play of BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK, with Bonfanti, Gaugain and Ballet.
Saturday Evening, May 16th—Farewell Benefit of MISS MAGGIE MOORE.
Monday, May 18th—The famous AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

PALACE AMPHITHEATRE,
Cor. New Montgomery and Mission sts.,
EVERY EVENING,
Also, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.
FIRST WEEK OF THE
Great Dockrill-Kenebel
PARISIAN
CIRCUS TROUPE!
—INCLUDING—
Mlle. Dockrill, the Equestrian Queen,
MONS. KENEBEL,
The only Grotesque who can make you laugh without saying a word.
MONS. DOCKRILL
Will introduce his Wonderful Horse,
ELLINGTON,
Supported by a Host of Stars and the
Finest Stud of Horses in the World.
Doors open at 7; performances commence at 8 o'clock. Matinee performances, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commence at 2 o'clock. Seats can be secured three days in advance. fe21tf

P. J. McMahon,
....HOME AGAIN AT THE....
RUSS HOUSE SALOON
MONTGOMERY STREET. my10-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair, and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. ABRAMS & CARROLL, General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

...IONALIST.

...RANCISCO, MAY 23, 1874.

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

Bright is the Spring time, Erin, green and gay to see;
But my heart is heavy, Erin, with thoughts of thy sons and thee;
Thinking of your dead men lying as thick as grass new mown—
Thinking of your myriads dying, unnoted and unknown—
Thinking of your myriads flying beyond the abysmal waves—
Thinking of your magnates sighing, and stifling their thoughts like slaves!

O! for the time, dear Erin, the fierce time long ago,
When your men felt, dear Erin, and their hands could strike a blow!
When your Gaelic chiefs were ready to stand in the bloody breach—
Danger but made *them* steady; they struck and saved their speech!
But where are the men to head ye, and lead you face to face,
To trample the powers that tread ye, men of the fallen race?

The yellow corn, dear Erin, waves plenteous o'er the plain;
But where are the hands, dear Erin, to gather in the grain?
The sinewy man is sleeping in the crowded churchyard near,
And his young wife is keeping his lonesome company there,
His brother shoreward creeping, has begged his way abro'd,
And his sister—tho' for weeping, she scarce could see the road.

No other nation, Erin, but only you would bear
A yoke like yours, O! Erin, a month, not to say a year;
And will you bear it for ever, writhing and sighing sore,
Nor learn—learn now, or never, to dare, not to deplore—
Learn to join in one endeavor your creeds and people all—
'Tis only thus can you sever your tyrant's iron thrall.

Then call your people, Erin, call with a prophet's cry—
Bid them link in union, Erin, and do like men or die—
Bid the hind from the loamy valley, the miller from the fall—
Bid the craftsman from his ally, the lord from his lordly hall—
Bid the old and the young man rally, and trust to work—not words,
And thenceforth ever shall ye be free as the forest birds.

Disraeli's Dodge.

(From the Ulster Observer.)

Mr. Disraeli did not give a very satisfactory answer to the very pertinent question put to him by Lord Robert Montagu. According to the Prime Minister, Ireland is being ruled by coercive legislation of the most severe and the most stringent kind—governed, in short, "by laws of coercive and stringent severity that do not exist in any other quarter of the globe." As the head of a responsible Ministry, Mr. Disraeli should be able to declare whether these laws are necessary for the government of the country. According to the criminal statistics published yearly, and according to the result of the criminal calendar sent before the Judges of Assize, our people are freer from serious crime than any people in Europe. Coercion is necessary only for the suppression of crime. And, therefore, as we are so free from crime, we should not be put outside the pale of the Constitution. From what has transpired the grave censure passed by Mr. Disraeli on the Coercion Laws in Ireland was merely meant as an electioneering dodge, and his intention was never meant to shape itself in the direction of amelioration. When English statesmen can make merry over the oppression of Irishmen, it argues not well for the future welfare of the Empire. A nation to be strong must be united. Internal division will eventually sap the foundations even of the mightiest nations. If one portion of a kingdom scoffs at and oppresses another, division is inevitable—and division means weakness. Discontent in Ireland means paralysis of the right arm of England. The loss of her influence in Continental matters must be attributed to her Irish policy. As long as coercive laws more stringent than any that exist in any quarter of the globe fetter the Irish people, and are approved of by the English Parliament, England must fear to meet any foe above the humiliating stature of the Ashantees. If it be not the duty of the Imperial Parliament to remove legislation that is unnecessary and unworthy of any nation, then is it also the duty of the Irish people to remain discontented. And discontented they will ever be until every insult to their manhood and every curtailment of their liberty be removed. England might now with fruit strike off our fetters, but a day may come when to do so will not be the means of tranquillising Ireland.

Adulteration of Food in Dublin.

(From the Medical Press and Circular.)

From the Twelfth Annual Report of Dr. Cameron, Analyst to the City of Dublin, it appears that during the year 1873 he made 386 analyses of food and drink, of which 108 were adulterated, 16 pure, but of bad quality, and 262 pure. Of the adulterated specimens, the milk was adulterated with from 12 to 120 per cent. of water, but with no other adulterant. The bread was adulterated with alum, and six of the samples contained grit, or sandy matter. The tea was composed of exhausted and decayed leaves, strengthened by the addition of some stringent gums. The coffee was adulterated with chicory and burnt sugar. The rum was wholly spurious, being now whisky, sweetened with treacle and being 26 per cent. under proof. The butter examined contained no foreign matter, but four samples were rancid and unfit for use. The oatmeal was very mouldy, full of fungoid growths, and unfit for use.

Twenty-three well-waters used in Dublin were examined, and of these 16 proved to be loaded with dangerous organic impurities, and were utterly unfit for use.

Fourteen specimens of green wall-paper on sale in the city were examined, and 14 of them found to be colored with arsenical green.

Nearly a quarter of a million pounds of various sorts of food were condemned as being unsound.

The fines and costs imposed on 43 persons convicted for selling adulterated food amounted to £252.

Of the 21 persons convicted for selling or being possessed of diseased or unsound meat, eleven were fined £49 17s. The others, 10, were imprisoned—3 for three months each, 3 for 2 months each, 2 for six weeks, and 2 for 14 days each. Total convictions, 64.

During the last four years 1,438 sanitary analyses have been performed, 1,432,311 lbs. of unsound food condemned, 139 persons fined for selling adulterated food, 72 persons fined for selling or having in their possession diseased meat, and for the latter offence 21 persons were imprisoned for periods varying from 14 days to 3 months. The names, offences, etc., of several adulterators were advertised at their own expense in the newspapers.

At a general meeting of the Irish members held in London, the main subject for discussion was the number of distinct individually-introduced bills for the amendment of the Land Act, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for the purpose of considering the several schemes, with a view to their being consolidated in one comprehensive measure:—Mr. Butt, Mr. Bryan, Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Captain Nolan, Mr. Callan, Mr. Synan, Sir John Gray, the Hon. Charles French, Mr. Ronayne, Mr. McCarthy Downing, and Sir Joseph McKenna.

The Kerry election petition was to be tried at Tralee on May 11th.

"Flag of Ireland."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BELFAST WEEKLY EXAMINER.

Sir,—By the papers I see the Tory Government intends "repression." We are to have a policy of blood and iron, as our bitter enemy, the "Pall Mall Gazette," calls it. The National Press is to be "wiped out," and the "Flag of Ireland" is to suffer first. Well, I am certain you, sir, will not hesitate to take your place in the front rank of Ireland's resistance; for our trampled country must determinedly resist this vile attempt to extinguish our liberties made under the most despotic and degrading Coercion Acts that ever outraged a people's sentiments, or tended to create rebellion.

All Irishmen worthy of the name are now bound to rally to the aid of the threatened journal. Shades of opinion should be forgotten in the presence of the common danger. To discriminate between such at a time of danger were to prove ourselves unfit for freedom. This cruel stroke of the English Government must be foiled. If the Press of Ireland be crushed the nation's cause is lost.

Let Irishmen remember that, after all, the Tories are braggarts. Remember Hyde Park—the massing of soldiers—the planting of artillery—the threat to shoot down the people—and remember, also, how the courage of Beales and Bradlaugh finally punctured the Tory windbag, and poor Walpole's tears in the House of Commons was the only disaster that resulted from English manhood teaching a boasting Government the law of nations—"a people's will."

There should now be a bold rally of Press and people. It were better a dozen papers at once tempted the stroke rather than they should be run down in detail. Multiply cases and you break the teeth of tyrannical persecution; allow the habit of "wiping out" to grow, and Government, finding no serious opposition, will become educated into the evil way.

What paper is safe if such a harmless remark as that for which the "Flag" is attacked be treasonable? Why, I would make it upon any platform in the empire—that Ireland is ruled by a foreign body against the will of the people. Charles Bradlaugh says that, and ten times more, continually; but the Government does not attack that bold Englishmen who has beaten it three times in its own courts. I am much mistaken if the very sentence the "Flag" has been warned for publishing will not at once appear in Bradlaugh's or some other journal, sanctioned and approved by the editor, and a challenge given to the Government to do its worst. We Home Rulers are trying to make the Queen the respected and honored soverign of the Irish nation, instead of an utter stranger, to be obeyed without those feelings that should exist between ruler and people.

The "Flag" is not the traitor; the Government that stirs up strife and hatred towards England in the Irish mind by Algerine modes of persecution is the real traitor. Indeed, it would seem as if there was some truth in the suspicion lately uttered by some of our leaders, that the Government wishes to drive the Irish people out of that state of peace and legitimate action, which keeps their nation freer from crime than any other in the world, into outrage, so as to give pretext for renewing the Coercion Acts now running out of date.

Would it not be advisable to demonstrate in all parts of the empire for "Freedom of the Press." Let a committee be formed in Dublin. We shall find men in every town in Great Britain to rouse the people on such a question as this. Should the Tories pluck up courage to defy the people, and confiscate the Press, we must then be ready to subscribe the money to try the issue in courts of law, even though there should be left us only one chance in twelve. Still, in such a course, and with Lord O'Hagan's Act, I have hope twelve manly men would say the Press should be free.

I regret deeply now, having permitted my desire to keep Home Rule free in my own person from all connection with English parties, that I'm not to-day so intimate with the sterling leaders of the British Radical party as I once was. Indeed, some of my old friends of that party look upon me as a deserter from the Reformers. I think there are some of the best men in England who will help us now if we ask them, and I shall at once try what can be done by the leaders of the English masses to let the Tory chief learn the truth of what he himself said when he was a better man than now—thirty years ago—that the people and power are both Divine.

Since writing the above I learn that the Government threatens the "Grafton Hall Home Rulers" for seditious speeches! Good. "Whom the gods would ruin they first make mad." I think a man will be found in London who will in his own hall thunder forth a defiance loud enough to cause the Government to think before it dares to touch the freedom of the British platform.—Yours Truly,

Benburb House, Lenzie. John Ferguson.

Importation of Live Cattle from the Argentine Provinces.—Mr. Matthew Shine, who has for some years back, lived in the Argentine Provinces, and who is well known as a highly respectable local family, has just arrived at Limerick. He reached Falmouth last week in the steamship "Forth," constructed specially for carrying live cattle. He was selected by a company of army contractors resident in Buenos Ayres, from the well known reputation of the Shine family as graziers, etc., to convey to England 100 head of tame oxen, and eleven hundred sheep and fifty horses. The cattle and sheep and horses all arrived safely with the exception of a dozen of oxen which were placed on a hurricane deck. The "North" has gone to Glasgow for alterations. This is the first successful importation of live stock on any scale from South America. There was an attempt made a few years ago to bring wild cattle; but the attempt failed. The sheep too at that time were diseased. The cattle have been placed on fodder to recover a little after the voyage. The ship "North" made the voyage in twenty one days from land to land from Rio to Madeira where the ship watered. The whole passage was six weeks including delays of coaling and watering. Mr. Shine, who, we were happy to see in excellent health, informs us that Irishmen are the wealthiest cattle and sheep owners in the world. One of them holds the concession for a railway running across the Pamps of 250 miles, and half a mile of land at each side of the railway.—"Limerick Reporter."

London society is considerably excited by the announcement that Holman Hunt, the eminent artist, is about to marry the sister of his deceased wife. As the laws of England forbid such a marriage the ceremony will be performed in some other country. It is understood that they intend to make Jerusalem their future residence.

A gorgeous Washington critic says of Kellogg: "In the mine of music her presence lights the miners' lamps, and in the harmony of her voice the veins of silver are revealed!"

Business Directory.

☞ We have compiled the following Business Directory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the Nationalist, each customer may rest assured o corteous treatment and good value:

Amusements.
California Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny.
Palace Amphitheatre, corner New Montgomery and Mission streets.
Belmont Park, William Janke.

Boots and Shoes.
M F Walsh, 905½ Market street, corner Fifth.
Thos Healy, 677 Mission street, near Third.
Hugh O'Connor, importer Philadelphia boot-legs, 504 Market street.
Stephen Thomas, 142 Fourth street.
William O'Connell, 818 Howard street (Irish-American Hall).
John Leddy, 120 Fourth, corner Minna street.

Books and Stationery.
John W McClure, 382 Bowery, New York city.
John G. Hodge & Co., 327, 329 and 331 Sansome st.

Banking.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N E corner Montgomery and Market streets.

Brass and Steam Fitters.
Weed & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First street.
Dixon Bros, Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomery street.
Matthew O'Brien, 1136 Market st, opposite 6th.

Cutlery.
M Price, store 415 Kearny street; factory, 10 Stevenson street.

Cigars and Tobacco.
B C Duffy, 950 Market street, corner Powell.
American Exchange cigar stand, sansome street.
Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.
Gordon & Burke, 843 Market street.

Commission Merchants.
D Sweeny & Co, Tenth and Howard streets.
J O'Connor, 59 Clay street, corner Drumm.
McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, between Clay and Washington.

Confectioners.
Pellet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Jackson.

Carpets, &c—
Mountain & Raye, 718 Market st, west of Kearny.

Dry Goods.
Gleeson & Fell, People's Palace, 911 and 913 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.
John C Talbot & Co, 28 Kearny street.

Drug Stores.
Dr E J Pring, N W corner Howard and Fourth streets.

Dentists.
Dr S H Roberts, 142½ Fourth street, near Howard.

Flouring Mills, &c.
Green & Bigley, Eureka Mills, 210 Sacramento street.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Isaac Selig, 218 Kearny street bet Bush and Sutter.

Groceries and Provisions.
P Kelly, N E cor Fourth and Minna streets.
P Hartigan, 164 First street, cor Howard also. N E cor Twelfth and Folsom streets.
P M Toner, No. 20 Occidental market, (Sutter street side).
John J Reardon, cor Third and Everett streets, bet Mission and Howard.
P T Flynn & Son, cor Howard and Eighth streets.

Hatters.
C. Desmond, 5 New Montgomery street.

Horse Shoers.
Donohue & Co., 8 Everett street, near 3d.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and Second.
Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second street.
Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Front street, bet Pacific and Broadway.
South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street, near Third.

Law.
P Cummins, Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, and 641 Merchant street.
M Whaling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
M Cooney, Room No. 7 Court Block, and 636 Clay st.

Livery Stables.
B Dowling, 510 Howard street, bet Second and New Montgomery.
San Rafael Livery and Sale Stables, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal.

Medical.
Paul M Brenan, 127 Montgomery street.
Dr Aborn, 213 Geary street.
Dr J D Callaghan, 852 Folsom Street.
Dr Doherty, 519 Sacramento st, cor Leidesdorff.
X Twiabe X, Dr L Terry, El o, Nevada.

Merchant Tailors.
John Kavanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand Hotel).
N Sweeney, 43 Second street, (opposite Jessie).
M Short, 537 Commercial st, cor Leidesdorff.

Milliners.
Mrs. Dillon & Kenealy, 30 Third street, bet Mission and Market.

Mirrors, Pictures, &c.
E O'Reilly, cor Fifth and Market streets.
D Drady, 243 Fourth street, bet Howard and Folsom.
Kenny & Co., 1010 Market street.

Miscellaneous.
Barton's Yeast Powder, manufactory 211 and 213 Sacramento street.
Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom.
O'Donovan Rossa's Prison Life; care National Steamship Co, New York.
San Francisco Cordage Co, 611 and 613 Front street.
California Bleaching Soap, Hall & Wagner, Factory cor. Folsom and 16th streets.
Wm J Blythe, Band Master 3d Irish Regt, N G C.
Lafayette Brewery, 725 Second street.

Notaries Public.
H C Blake, 333 Montgomery street.

Powder.
Giant Powder Co, 210 Front street.

Printing Houses.
John H Carmany & Co, 409 Washington street.
Cosmopolitan Printing Co, 505 Clay street.

Sewing Machines.
Buckland Sewing Machine, cor Greenwich and Cortland streets, New York.

Stoves and Tinware,
J. M. Bryan, 130 3d street.

Teas, Coffee and Spices.
Geo T Hanly & Co, 928 Market street.

Undertakers.
James McGinn, 717 Market street.
Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street.

Wines and Liquors.
San Francisco Ball and Racket Court, T Kelly, 846 Howard street, bet Fourth and Fifth.
Barbier and Barrett, 903½ Market street.
P F Brady, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street.
P J McMahon, Russ House Saloon, Montgomery street.
P J Tannian, 24 Third street.
Daly & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and Davis.
Yate's Branch Saloon, cor Third and Market streets.
Fredericksburg Eintracht Saloon, 546 California street.
Michael Ryan, 134 Fourth street, bet Minna and Howard.
J H Dougherty & Co, 315 California street.
A F Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets.
Jas Irwin, Merchants' Exchange, California st.
Campbell & Ayers, 322 and 324 Sansome street.

Wagon and Carriage Makers.
Jackson Michigan Wagon, cor California and Davis streets.
Cunningham & Parker, 654, 654 and 658 Howard street.

MATTHEW O'BRIEN,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
No. 1136 Market street.....Opposite Sixth
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ All work warranted. Jobbing promptly attended to. [mh21-tf

LAFAYETTE BREWERY,
725 Second Street.
THOMAS GROGAN AND A. ANSETT,
PROPRIETORS.
ap26tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. Marion. G. T. Hanly.

Cash Tea Store
GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, COFFEE and SPICES,
928 Market street,
Between Stockton and Powell.....SAN FRANCISCO.
f14tf

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
TRY IT:
B. F. BARTON & CO'S
PEERLESS
Yeast Powder

The following unsolicited testimonial, from an entire stranger to us, is worth more than hundreds of solicited or purchased puffs:

Eureka, January 27, 1873.

Mr. Barton.

Sir: I take pleasure in writing this note to you, to let you know that I have been cooking in the principal towns in California for the past ten years, and I can say that your Yeast Powder is the best that I ever used in that time, or any other time. I have been cooking for twenty years. You can publish this, if you wish.

Yours respectfully,
Mr. G. Bayley,
Eureka, Humboldt Bay.

For the greater convenience of purchasers,
BARTON'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in packages of one-quarter pound, one, two, five, ten, and twenty pounds, respectively.
Manufactory, 211, 213, Sacramento
[fe21tf

BRASS AND STEAM FITTERS.

California Brass Works.
WEED & KINGWELL,

No. 125 First St.
Opposite Minna, San Francisco. Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass, Composition, Zinc and Babbitt Metal Castings. Church and Steamboat Bells on hand and made to order. Also, a full assortment of Steam and Water Cocks and Valves, Hydraulic Pipes, Nozzles and Hose Coupling, Etc. Brass Ship work, Spikes, Sheating Nails, and Rudder Braces.
Agents for Seibert's Eureka Lubricator.
Highest market price paid for old Bells, Copper and Brass. jy4-tf.

T. J. Dixon. J. J. Dixon.
Dixon Brothers,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
No. 406 Montgomery street, (Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's., San Francisco.
☞ All work warranted. my10tf

J. M. BRYAN,
—DEALER IN—
Stoves, Ranges and Tinware,
LEAD AND COPPER WORKER,
Manufacturer of
HYDRAULIC & ARTESIAN WELL PIPE, &c.
130 Third Street,
Between Mission and Howard, SAN FRANCISCO.
JOB WORK of all kinds done in the best possible manner. Particular attention paid to Hotel and Restaurant work. Water piping laid and Plumbing work done. Leaky Roofs repaired and smoky Chimneys cured.
Don't forget the number,
☞ 130 THIRD STREET. ☜
mh7tf

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
519 MISSION STREET,
Between First and Second.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Board and Lodging per week.....$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day.....1 00
Single Meals.....25
Lodging per Night.....50 and 25
Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge.
JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor.
my24-tf

MANHATTAN HOUSE
705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO.
Board and Lodging, per Week, - $4 50.
Board, per Day, - - - 75c.
Good accommodations for Families.
N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.
James Cornyn.....Proprietor
(Formerly of the Central House.) jy1-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL,
237 & 239 Secon street, San Francisco.
This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.
Board per week.....$3 50
Six Meal Tickets for.....1 00
Board and Lodging per Week.....4 00
Single Rooms, with Board, per week.....6 50
Chas. Montgomery, Proprietor.
ap19-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN McCLURE,
Bookseller and Stationer,
NO. 382 BOWERY, NEW YORK CITY.
Printing, Engraving and Book-binding. Blank Books, Music, Newspapers and Periodicals aug30-tf

Mrs. Dillon & Mrs. Kenealy,
FASHIONABLE MILLINERS,
No. 30 Third Street, between Mission and Market Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Mourning Goods constantly kept on hand. Hats and Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Country Orders promptly attended to. jy4-tf

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1856.]
We have just added a large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand large stock of
Manila Rope, all Sizes,
Tarred Manila Rope,
Hay Rope,
Whale Line, etc. etc.
TUBBS & CO.,
611 and 613 FRONT STREET
my3-tf

P. M. Toner. T. Horgan.
TONER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, BACON, LARD, ETC., ETC.
No. 20, Occidental Market, (Sutter street side), San Francisco.
Particular attention paid to country consignments. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. my24-tf

PRINTING HOUSES.

JOHN H. CARMANY & CO.,
BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND
Job Printers,
409 Washington Street,
Opposite Post Office.....SAN FRANCISCO
Are the Publishers of the following Periodicals:
"COMMERCIAL HERALD,"
The only Commercial and Financial Weekly on the Coast
$8 00 per Year.
"OVERLAND MONTHLY."
The only Literary Magazine published on the Coast
$3 00 per Year.
"THE CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST AND FLORAL MAGAZINE."
Published Monthly.....$3 50 per Year.
"MARKET REVIEW."
In Letter-Sheet Form for merchants; published weekly
$5 00 per Year.
"THE DIAL."
The only Sabbath School paper on the Pacific Coas published Semi-Monthly....25 Cents per Year.
We do all the work of the PACIFIC NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO., embracing some Twenty-five weekly papers.
Our Presswork is acknowledged to be the best in the city. ap12-tf

P. J. Thomas. Frank Mahon.
Theo. Kull. Wm. M. Hinton.
Cosmopolitan Printing Company.
No. 505 CLAY STREET,
N. W. corner Clay and Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Printing of Every Description Neatly and Cheaply done.
Billheads.....$3 to $4 per 1000.
Cards.....$2 50 and Upwards.
mh9-tf

MERCHANT TAILORS.

N. Sweeny,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 43 SECOND St. (opposite Jessie St.)
Constantly on hand a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Vestings, which will be made to order on reasonable terms. Particular attention given to Military Uniforms. jly5-tf

JOHN KAVANAGH,
MERCHANT-TAILOR,
No. 15 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET (Grand Hotel).
CLOTHING TO ORDER FOR
Men, Youths, and Boys.
A Special feature is the Designing and Fabrication of Fine Suits for Boys, in a style of unsurpassable elegance.
[fe14tf]

Premium Cutler.
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1871.
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1869.
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1868.
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1865
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1864
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1860
First Premium of Bay District Society in 1860
....TO....
M. PRICE,
FOR HOME-MADE CUTLERY,

STORE: 415 KEARNY ST., bet. Pine and California.
FACTORY: 10 STEVENSON ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Razors, Knives, Shears, etc., made to order and warranted. Particular attention paid to jobbing. Damaged Cutlery polished equal to new. Country Orders promptly attended to. my2tf

An Unknown Hero.

The *Tribune* tells a story of pluck and presence of mind, developing humanity and heroism under most remarkable circumstances. Two or three weeks ago an accident did *not* occur near Scranton, Penn.; the newspapers missed a sensational horror; and a dozen men, instead of being hurled into eternity without time to breathe a prayer, walked quietly home to their dinners, quite unconscious that Death had had them by the throats. In the largest anthracite coal mine in the State, the care of the engine by which the cars for passengers are lowered and hoisted is placed in the hands of what the relator calls a Scotch-Irishman. The cable, necessarily of great weight and thickness, passes through the roof of a slightly-built shed, under which he stands. One morning, as the man stood smoking his pipe, his hand upon the lever, his mind very probably busy on his dinner, and assuredly not wrought up to any heroic rapture of resolve, the ascending car (loaded with coal), at one end of the cable, broke, and fell crashing into the shaft, to be shattered into a thousand fragments. He knew that in the next minute the cable, released from the strain, would fly back and fall with crushing weight on the rickety beams and boards of the roof. Death was absolutely certain if he did not escape from the shed. But if he took his hand from the lever, the descending car, full of men, must fall one or two hundred feet. He had but one instant to face his death and theirs, and to choose between them. There was a boy in the back of the shed; the man motioned him with his head to go out. Then he tightened his hold on the lever. The loosened cable struck and caught somewhere below against the side of the shaft. Surely God meant it should so strike! It was the delay of but a breath of time; but it was enough. The car grated with a jar on the ground far below; its occupants stepped leisurely out, while the man who had saved them above threw himself from under the shed, just as its roof, beams, pully, and all crashed down on the spot where he had been standing. The man's name is not known; but the *Tribune* well suggests that we should have been keenly alive to find it out if the impending tragedy occurred. Now that it did not, would it be detracting from the honor of humanity to find out the name of this humble "Scotch-Irish" engineer who saved the lives of so many men, and thus became a benefactor to their families.—[American Gael.

A Striking Coincidence.

Dublin on Saturday last, April 18th had the honor and glory of an exhibition which some of our gushing cotemporaries described as "little less than royal." On that day (never to be forgotten in the recollections of the truly loyal and law-abiding) his Grace the Duke of Abercorn made his entry into the city, for the second time Lord Lieutenant and Lieutenant General of Ireland. Nothing was left undone, to quote from some of the journals aforesaid, to make the ceremony "a brilliant and imposing one." This was done in true orthodox and British fashion. A long array of military lined the streets through which the procession was to pass, and between the fixed bayonets of England's soldiery the English Lord Lieutenant entered Dublin as into a conquered city. Certain of the journals which took an interest in the matter inform us that there was much enthusiasm on the part of the spectators, and indications of welcome, which by the warmth of their manifestations must have been very agreeable to his Grace. If so, we cannot but say that his Grace must be very easily satisfied. So mild an exhibition of feeling must have convinced the Viceroy that the people of Ireland are not of excitable temperament, and that their traditional weakness of giving a welcome to ever new stranger was one which he would have no objection to be permitted to contemplate.

In addition to the hired pomp of the Viceregal display, Saturday last was also the date of another important movement on the part of the Government for the entertainment of the people of Dublin and Ireland. On that day—the one on which the wisdom and generosity of England was made manifest so magnificently in the gift of a new Viceroy—another blow was struck at the Irish press. With the sound of the trumpets which welcomed in the representative of English Government into Dublin, the "warning" of the Castle went forth against one of the organs of the people. For reasons inexplicable to those who are unacquainted with the mysteries of Castle rule, the "Flag of Ireland" was sentenced to a position which exposes it at any moment to suppression and confiscation by the police. So singular a freak of power at any time might well astonish those who are so innocent as to believe that we have still a Constitution in Ireland, but occurring at a time when the country is in a state of profound peace, and on a day which England had devoted to a display of her magnificence and generosity, it seems the offspring of the merest stupidity and folly. Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first set mad. No more remarkable comment could be made on the policy by which Ireland is governed than the fact that while her rulers were endeavoring to dazzle and delude the people by a display of their wealth and pretended generosity, they were also putting out their hands to curtail still further the liberties of the people.—"Dublin Irishman"

THE WORLD OF LONDON.—the estimated population of London (says the "Globe") for the middle of last year is 3,356,073. No complete returns exist, as in Paris, of the amount of food consumed in this huge human hive, but we learn that the water it requires is 514,569 metric tons a day. The annual rateable value of property is given as 20 millions, and the income of the inhabitants taken, on rough approximation, at seven times the rateable value, amounts to 140 millions a-year. But the most interesting information refers to the conjugal condition of the population within the bills of mortality. From the table of the number and ages of unmarried, married, and widowed persons in London, as returned at the census in April, 1871, it will be found that among the unmarried class the females live to a longer age than the males, while of those in a married condition the husbands exhibit greater longavity than their wives. When, again, those once in the married state become widowed, we see the same result as in the unmarried class, the widows living longer than the widowers. Of the 1,006,429 unmarried females, 335 were 85 years old, while out of the 917,900 males in the same condition only five had reached the same age. The widowers, too, who numbered 48,463, only returned 682 who had reached the age mentioned, against 1,986 of the 153,059 widows. On the one hand, of husbands and wives, about equal in number, there were 298 males against 103 females who declared themselves 85 years old. No fewer than eleven husbands were able to return themselves as over 90 years of age.

THE attempted revival of the Park Theatre, New York, has proved an entire failure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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[mh14tf]

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☞ ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. fe21tf

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LONDON is literally built on a foundation of pipes. In some places it would be difficult to find room to lay another pipe. One gas company supplies two districts with nearly four hundred miles of pipes. Then there are the underground telegraph pipes, and 2,500 miles of drain pipes, the lead and iron pneumatic tubes, the sewers, the water pipes and the underground railway.

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...ecture.

...d straightforward letter
...appeared in the *Irish Am-*
...th him, that no mere lustre
...e allowed to blind the eyes
...obvious distinction of right
...eir own rights, and their own

CHICAGO, ILL., April 24th, 1874.

To the Editors of the Irish-American:

GENTLEMEN—The lecture of Father Eugene Sheehy, delivered in New York, and published in a recent issue of your journal, has created considerable comment among the Irish residents of this city. The discourse of the Rev gentleman was frank to an unusual degree, bold of thought and caustic of expression. His subject—"The Principle, and Men of 'Forty-eight,'" afforded him sufficient scope for eulogium and for invective; and certainly, he made good use of his opportunity.

The comment of the *Irish-American* of this week, on the lecture referred to, is before me now. I need not express to you the respect I feel for the opinion of a newspaper which has ever been foremost on this continent in defence of Irish nationalism; but, allow me to say, I cannot agree with the writer in his wholesale denunciation of the course pursued by Father Sheehy in dealing with the memory of Daniel O'Connell. It is not, I will admit, good policy to quarrel over a corpse; but political exhumation is always allowed in the interest of history. Censure of the dead, despite the absurd injunction—"Of the dead speak nothing but what is good"—is quite as allowable, in the assertion of truth, as eulogium can possibly be. Rather let us change the phrase, and say—"Of the dead speak nothing except what is just." The question arises: Was Father Sheehy just in his strictures upon the policy of Daniel O'Connell? The generosity of the Irish heart will prompt the Irish tongue to respond—"Let the old man rest in peace;" but the justice of the Irish mind will respond, in spite of sympathy and of humanity, to the *post mortem* verdict of the eloquent priest from historic Limerick. In this practical age men are judged by their actions, not by their intentions. "The evil that men do lives after them," wrote the great dramatist. The pens of all the chroniclers, from the days of Moses to our own times, have not spared what is called the sanctity of the grave. If they had, how could posterity have judged good from evil? The public man, living or dead, is the property of his people,—the food of the historian. This may be a somewhat ghoulish doctrine; but it is true. Greater memories than that of Daniel O'Connell have been probed by the pen of progress. Why should he—gigantic in his genius, gigantic in his promises, and gigantic in his failure,—escape? Is the Irish Samson to be spared criticism, because the ruins of the temple of liberty,—not the ruins of the temple of the Philistines,—cover his body? He allowed the English Delilah—the Whig Government—to shear his locks. He was cajoled by perfidious promises; and, while the famine-cloud darkened over the land, he still preached his doctrine of spurious loyalty and blasphemous patience, while thousands were dying of starvation, and three provinces of a magnificent island were being converted into graveyards.

True, it may be said, Ireland was then too weak to fight. England had her by the throat. Very well;—the manhood of the world cried shame upon a people who preferred to die starving rather than fight for food and liberty. Even had the Irish failed,—had their struggle been quelled in blood,—how much prouder had been the epitaph. Poland and Hungury can trace above the grave-stones of their brave the shield and sword of chivalry. Ireland, over her million famine sepulchres, can trace—what? a hinged coffin, surmounted by a skull and cross-bones. Yet, neither Poles nor Hungarians were braver or bolder than the men who died peacefully, starved to death in the roadside ditch, in fulfilment of O'Connell's behest,—"Shed no blood." Can this be denied?"

Your writer reiterates the old statement that Mr. O'Connell breathed a new soul into Ireland. He did. He breathed the cant of "Loyalty to the Crown" into the ears of the Irish people, until they took up the flunkey shout—"Hurrah for King George!"—that shout which Lord Byron fiercely denounced in his passionate "Irish Avatar"—or, in the days which most of us remember—"Hurrah for the Queen—God bless her!" This you may justify on the ground of expediency. You may remark—O'Connell was so situated that he could act in no other manner. Yes; Daniel O'Connell was the child of expediency; and it bred within him a corrupt "loyalty." The man who, in his youth, took up arms against Robert Emmet, could not, in his old age, be induced to let loose the stormy Irish millions on the common foe, when even the Irish soldiery in the pay of England were known to toss their shakoes on their bayonets—and cheer for "Repeal."

He did breath a new soul into Ireland—the soul of mendicancy. He taught her people to look for office under the English Crown. He emancipated the Catholics, not by "moral force," but by the sinister threat of revolution. And for this what did he sacrifice? The forty-shilling freeholders—the men who were the bone and sinew of Ireland, and who, after Emancipation, were reduced to the condition of voteless serfdom. What did he gain—what did Ireland gain by this much venerated Emancipation? Places on the bench for Catholic lawyers, who could, in the mock-patriot auction mart, thus conveniently sell their country; places in the police force for Catholic peasants—who were willing to act as England's turn-keys over the rest of their countrymen; places in the excise, in the post-office, in the Castle for any number of Catholic slaves who could thus be bribed to constitute a portion of England's Irish garrison. The Irish people, as a mass, gained nothing by Emancipation save the right of being educated—under British censorship. This was O'Connell's "great victory"—say, rather, England's, if victories are to be estimated by the common standard of results.

Did O'Connell always speak truth? Judging from his latest speeches in Conciliation Hall, one would imagine that this man never even remotely alluded to war for liberty; that he never led the hopes of the Irish nation in that direction. Yet, during "the Repeal year," he used to quote these lines:—

> "Oh, Erin, shall it e'er be mine
> To right thy wrongs in battle line—
> To rise my victor head and see
> Thy hills, thy dales, thy people free?"

What did such sentiments as the above mean, if not war? If they did not mean that, then O'Connell was operating under false pretences and reduced himself to the level of a grand political swindler.

He breathed a new soul into Ireland! He taught her to be a coward, something that history never before accused her of. She knew no dastard creed, even in the penal times, until the cursed "drop of blood" doctrine was preached by this her idol. Since O'Connell arose what has she known? It has been beg, patience cheer, run mad over rotten "royalty," until Fenianism stepped in, with the traditional "rebel" common sense, and, in part, exploded the humbug forever. If O'Connell was sincere as a "moral force" man, why did he not abandon the national leadership after the English Government imprisoned him in 1844? Did he not know that "moral force," like British concession, had reached its limits, when the Repealers abandoned the stand of Clontarf to the red-coats? If he did not know this—then why erect so shallow a prophet into the national deity? From bad he went to worse. He shrank from Repeal almost to Federalism, and winked at place-begging. The quarrel with "Young Ireland" chiefly arose from the tacit support given by Conciliation Hall to Richard Lalor Shiel, a Whig placeman, at Dungarvan. Now, was Mr. O'Connell, after this exhibition, honest even in his "moral force" doctrine? "Moral force," if it meant anything, meant political honesty. How was it to be advanced by encouraging that hideous cancer which has, from the days of the Union to this day, gnawed at the heart of Ireland—office-hunting? The woes of Ireland broke O'Connell's heart! No, gentlemen, his own sins broke it. He debauched a gallant nation, baulked its kindling hopes, and made the bravest peasantry of Europe a pack of skulks—willing to die but afraid to fight. No wonder that his heart broke; and I pray God that all such hearts may ever break;—it is their meet reward. With the breaking of O'Connell's heart his sins may be forgiven, but they can never be, and should never be, forgotten. "Young Ireland," after his death, found the Irish people too demoralized, too much cowed, too emasculated by "moral force" "loyalty," and cant, to make them look the English in the face on a fair field. The nation was drunk with draughts of moral poison, furnished by O'Connell and his henchmen, and steeped to the soul in the slime and corruption of hopeless cowardice.

That is about what Mr. O'Connell and his teachings did for Ireland—for the Irish people. Talk of Catholic Emancipation! Why, the Irish of the beginning of the century were a noble people compared with the degraded millions—starved and spiritless—that O'Connell left behind him.

I have already exceeded my limits,—but must call your attention to one more point before I conclude. Who were the most vehement enemies of the Fenian movement? The Irish, at home and abroad, who were drilled in the school of Daniel O'Connell. Father Sheehy was right when he said that death would be the only elevation of that degraded class of our countrymen.

Thank God, a new spirit has dawned upon our hopes. We have done with "loyalty" to England, her Queen, her King, and her Princelings for ever more. We have come back to first principles—we have jumped over the carcase of "moral force" to embrace the doctrines of Wolfe Tone, of Lord Edward, and of Emmet. By these we stand or fall; and honored be every hand and praised be every tongue that points the true road and preaches the true creed to the Irish race, wherever scattered. Let O'Connell, if you will, sleep in his grave, but be his teachings and those of his slavish imitators, accursed from the hearts of all genuine Irish rebels. Father Sheehy has touched a key-note to which many an earnest heart will respond. May he long be spared to teach and preach the truth and to stand by it!

In writing thus, I may find myself on the unpopular side; for that I care not. From boyhood, I have hated the policy of O'Connell, and recognized therein the ruin of my country. Until Ireland—until the Irish race—have waded through blood to liberty, the shame of the last seventy years cannot be wiped out. At the same time, I do not advocate rashness of policy: I have seen enough of that. It is time that the "Old Guard" began to munster for the old cause again. Their ranks are thinned, indeed, but, although "faint and few," I believe they are "fearless still." England cannot always be prosperous—she cannot always keep out of danger, and may run foul of a formidable rival before all of us, who have stood by Ireland in other days, are gathered to eternity. Meanwhile, I fervently hope that the words of the Rev. Mr. Sheehy may sink deep into every Irish heart, so that, when that long promised "opportunity" does come, the Irish people may be found ready to prove upon a fair field, that the teachings of Daniel O'Connell—that great false prophet—could not quell the valor which is their noblest heritage.

JOHN F. FINERTY.

OVERLAND MONTHLY.—The *Overland Monthly* for June, completing the twelfth volumne, is before us. It is a very readable number, opening with the second part of "Studies in the Sierras," and containing an abundant of varied and interesting matter. There is a good article on Orange culture, from the pen of John G. Downey; the commencement of what promises to be an entertaining story by E. H. House, and several other good articles. Mr. Avery has modestly retired into the "Etc." but his verses are the best in that line in the number. This issue completes a good volume. We hope the next may be as successful.

NELLIE GRANT'S NUPTIALS.—The wedding of Miss Grant and Mr. Sartoris, was celebrated at Washington, on the 21st instant. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany presiding. After the ceremony the happy pair left for New York, and were to sail for Europe to-day. The White Star line is to convey this bridal party, and the state-room intended for their accomodation has been elegantly fitted up.

MEETING IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—A very important and large meeting was held in Newcastle on Wednesday, April 22, to consider what should be done towards the release of the political prisoners. Mr. M'Anulty occupied the chair, and explained the object of the meeting. Several gentlemen spoke, condemning Mr. Disraeli for his refusal to liberate the poor fellows still imprisoned. It was resolved to hold a series of demonstrations in the North of England, the first to be in the Town Hall on Whit Tuesday, full particulars of which will be advertised in the National press. It is intended to make the demonstrations as much as possible an expression of English opinion. R. Healy was appointed secretary, and a list of names was suggested of persons whose interests and presence it was desirable to procure. Regarding the expenses several gentlemen expressed themselves willing to contribute what might be required. The committee will, however, be glad to receive the assistance of all Irishmen who feel for their countrymen still suffering.

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[From the Commercial Herald.

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, May 21st.]

FLOUR—Oregon still continues to send us freely of her surplus. The Ajax brought us 3,381 bbls and the J. L. Stephens 2,500 bbls. Exports for the week embrace 3,000 bbls to China per Vasco de Gama, and 4,500 bbls to same per Granada. The Golden Gate for Liverpool carried the bulk of 15,661 bbls, various brands. The price of all kinds seems to favor the buyer out of sympathy with the decline in Wheat. The freight to China per last steamer is said to have been at 40c ₱ ton, against $7 @10 ₱ ton some months since: thus much for live competition. The Starr Mill, Vallejo, is now being greatly enlarged, and its working capacity doubled for next season's traffic. Thus far, the business of this mill for two years past has been greater than that of any other flouring mill on the Pacific slope, and its proprietors seem to be determined to take the lead in the exporting branch of the trade. At their mill, ship and cars are brought alongside, and the loading is done without drayage or other extra expense, thus giving shippers a large advantage. The Golden Gate Mill is the next largest in the State, and is fitted out with all the latest improvements of machinery. This and the Golden Age are the two leading mills in the city, and, with the National, do a very large business. The Genesee Mill is idle—is for sale. The Capital and City Mills each do a large local traffic other than in Extra and Superfine. 2,500 bbls Oregon Extra for export sold at $5 25. Most of the city mills are running day time, finding a good export trade for all their product, while the city requirement is considerable at paying rates. Superfine for export may be quoted at $4 50@4 75; Extra Superfine, $5@5 25; Baker's and Family Extra, $5 50@5 75 ₱ 196 lbs. The best Extra silk-dressed from the Golden Age and Golden Gate Mills is jobbing at $6 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—The export demand for the United Kingdom is continued, buyers now having the advantage, as farmers are free sellers, being well assured of large crops the present season, and not disposed to hold any longer for extreme prices. Farmers are also shipping one or more cargoes to Liverpool, rather than sell at current low rates of $1 85, after having once refused to sell the very same grain at $2 35 per cental. Something is now being done in new Wheat for July delivery. Contracts have been made in Stockton and other interior points to the extent of one or more cargoes, at $1 65. It is quite probable that a few thousand tons could thus be placed for July delivery, but there is no anxiety shown to make any extended operations at this rate. There seems to be much doubt, fear and uncertainty as to the future shaping of the market for the summer and fall trade. Much—very much—depends upon the crops in the United Kingdom, as well as upon the European Continent. So far as we are advised, English orders in hand are not extensive, while the purchasing limits are below the views of our producers. Hence there is more than the usual indifference shown in the way of preparations for moving the new crop. That it will be considerably larger than ever before, no one disputes, nor do we find any to estimate the surplus below 500,000 and 600,000 tons, while others figure out some considerably more. Suffice it to say, we will harvest all that we can find tonnage to market in the year to come. We hear of an offer made on 'Change to sell 1,200 tons choice new for export, at $1 65—July delivery. Whether the offer was taken up we are not advised at this writing. The offerings of old stock continue liberal, and millers and exporters find no difficulty in securing all needed supplies. Transactions for the week under review may be thus summarized: 5,000 sks extra choice, in lots, $1 87½@1 90; 5,000 sks choice milling, $1 85; 10,000 sks for export, $1 82½; 7,500 sks do, $1 80; 3,500 sks good coast, $1 65@1 70 ₱ ctl. The market closes steady at $1 65@1 85 for good to choice. Liverpool quotations of the 20th inst. are: For average California, 12s 4d@12s 8d; club, 12s 8d@13s, which is a slight decline for the week.

BARLEY—We note a light traffic for the week; most holders of choice Brewing very firm, expressing their conviction that the light surplus stock yet remaining in the State, outside of brewers and malters, will all be required before any of the new crop can be made available. We note sales in lots of 3,000 sks choice Brewing upon terms withheld; other like sales at $1 75@1 85, according to terms of payment, storage, etc.; lots of dark Coast and Feed selling in lots to the trade within the range of $1 55@1 65; Brewing, $1 80@1 85 ₱ ctl.

OATS—Oregon and Coast supplies continue to be very liberal, and with a light demand. Of the former the Ajax brought 1,500 sks and the J. L. Stephens 550 sks. Prices have now fallen to $1 45 for Coast, running up to $1 65 for choice parcels. Sales very small.

CORN—Prices seem to be steadily advancing, by reason of light receipts. Sales for the week of 1,400 sacks Southern Yellow in lots at $1 85@1 80 down to $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Closing rate, $1 82½@1 85.

RYE—There is very little offering, and business slack at $1 50@1 65, according to quality.

HIDES—Receipts of all descriptions are up to the full average, but the market for the week past has not been as active as previously; prices consequently have eased off. We now quote Dry Slaughterers' stock at 19@19½c, usual selections; Dry Murrain, 12@13c; Wet Salted, 8½@9½c.

WOOL—The receipts continue large and the demand active, including some very important sales, not only for Eastern account but for local use. The most noteworthy purchase is that of the Hollister & Dibblee clip, say 260,000 lbs, bought by Koshland Brothers upon private terms, but understood to be at 24½c, a fancy clip. That of Logan, from Colusa, was taken by a Boston buyer, say 73 bales, each weighing 320 lbs, at 27c; this was a selected lot, buck fleeces and tags thrown out. Other purchases Southern in lots, according to condition, at 22@25c. The purchases for the week aggregate 2,000,000 lbs. Bright parcels of full staple are in demand at 24@26c, as per length, while extra and very long fancy staple will readily command 27c. Much of the trade done, however, is on the basis of 22@24c for good to extra medium staple for Eastern account. Heavy and very short kinds meet slow sale at 20@22c, and choice burry parcels at about same rates, running down to 15@17c for common.

POTATOES—The stock of Humboldt is light, and in good demand at $1 30@1 37½ for round lots on the wharf; jobbing sales, $1 50 ₱ 100 lbs. New crop Mission are in light supply, selling from wagons at $1 75@2 ₱ 100 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Many of the dairymen are engaged in packing the bulk of their stock, and the present receipts are therefore only equal to the daily consumption. Fresh Roll may now be quoted firm at 25@30c for good to choice: a few fancy dairies held higher. Firkin Butter, newly packed, is selling at 26@28c. California Cheese is more plentiful and prices have declined to 12½@14c. No Eastern here. Eggs—Fresh California plenty, 21@23c. Very few Eastern Eggs in market; quotable at 20@21c. The receipts by rail are very light. Oregon receipts, 7,500 dozen by last steamer; selling at 19@20c.

POULTRY—Is in fair demand. Prices for all kinds have advanced slightly, and the market may be quoted firm at the following rates: Hens and Roosters, $7 00 @ 8 50; Broilers, $4 00@6 50; tame Ducks, $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz; tame Geese, $2 00@2 50 ₱ pair; Turkeys, live, plenty at 17@18c for Gobblers, and 19@20c ₱ lb for Hens; Hare, $2 50@3 ₱ doz.

FRUIT—There is an Eastern demand for Dried Apples, with sales of ten tons Oregon, say 213 hf bbls (one car-load) for New York, at 7c. Strawberries show an increase of 1,200 chests over last week's receipts, and 2,400 chests over the quantity received the week before. The average per day is nearly 700 chests of 80 or 90 lbs, selling at $3 50 to $5 per chest. Cherries are coming in a trifle faster Apples are nearly out of market. The steamer John L. Stephens brought only 75 boxes, which probably is the last shipment of the season from Oregon. Oranges are in plentiful supply, both Los Angeles and Tahiti. Arrivals the past week from Los Angeles include 288 bxs per Senator, 26 bxs per Kalorama, 133 bxs per Pacific, and 307 bxs per Mohongo. From Tahiti, the brk Nautilus arrived with 280,000 Oranges, making three cargoes now discharging, including the Undine and Margaret Crockard, or nearly a million Oranges from the Islands. Dried Fruit of nearly every description is nearly cleared out of market. The demand Eastward this season has been unusually large. It is hoped all parties interested will avail themselves of the opportunity of drying large quantities this season, as the crop promises to be very abundant, and not let the surplus go to waste from neglect, or from the mistaken idea that it will not pay for the extra trouble. Howe & Hall furnish the following quotations: Strawberries, 4@8c ₱ lb. Gooseberries, 4@5c ₱ lb. Cherries—choice, 30@40c; common, 8@10c ₱ lb. Apples, $2@2 50 ₱ box. Oranges, Tahiti, $2@3 ₱ M; Los Angeles, $15@40 ₱ M. Lemons, Sicily, $14 ₱ box; Los Angeles, $15@20 ₱ M. Limes, $10@12 ₱ M. Bananas, $2@3 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, $5@8 ₱ doz. Cocoanuts, $7 @8 ₱ 100.

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